WEST END
CINEMA
AT CHURNEY ROAD
will show you all the latest and the best.
The theatre is cool and comfortable.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

A NEW ATTRACTION
WEST END
CINEMA
the theatre to which you will eventually go.

VOL. IV NO. 246 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons	From Aden.	Tons.
15th Oct.	Khiva ..	9000	.. ..	..
24th " ..	Arabia ..	8000	.. ..	..
29th " ..	Nellore ..	7000	.. ..	..
5th Novr. ..	Egypte ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
12th " ..	Kashmir ..	9000	.. ..	..
19th " ..	Palacette ..	6800	Medina ..	13500
26th " ..	Caledonia ..	8000	.. ..	..
3rd Decr. ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
10th " ..	Khyber ..	9000	.. ..	..
17th " ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
24th " ..	Nagpur ..	7000	.. ..	..
31st " ..	Salsette ..	6000	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo.	Tons.
31st Oct	Malta ..	7000	Malwa *	11000
17th Nov	Novara ..	7000	Mooltan ..	10000

The steamer marked * is a through sailing from London to Australia and will be diverted via Bombay, leaving this port about the 23rd October.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination.
16th Oct.	Berbera	Middlesboro via Suez Portsaid and Genoa
*19th Oct.	Lunga	Karachi direct.
25th Oct.	Palamcotta	P. Gulf Extra.
25th Oct.	Umera	E. and S. Africa via Porebunder.
27th Oct.	Lhasa	Karachi coasting.

*Or later on arrival of the English Mail steamer.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents P. & O. and B. I. S. N. Coys,
Nicol Road, Bombay.

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure
Yetorofu Maru	S. Hirata	4166	9th Oct.	10th Oct.
Tenshin Maru	R. Ozaki	4173	13th Oct.	23rd Oct.
Penang Maru	S. Kushibiki	5980	19th Oct	29th Oct
Yeboshi Maru	S. Kishimoto	4098	18th Oct.	30th Oct.
Totomi Maru	M. Fujio	3412	25th Oct?	5th Nov.
YamazataMaru	K. Kudo	3701	28th Oct.	9th Nov.
Moyori Maru..	M. Taniguchi	3773	1st Nov.	92nd Nov.

For Freight apply to—
T. KAWAGUCHI.
Manager.
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 319,057.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN.
via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Malay Maru ..	4515	M. Nemoto	19th Oct.	19th Oct.
Saigon Maru..	4353	Y. Yamamoto	23rd Oct.	2nd Nov.
Luzon Maru ..	4075	T. Watanabe.	3rd Nov.	14th Nov.
Kasato Maru..	6209	.. ..	5th Nov.	16th Nov.

For Freight apply to
M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
JOINT SERVICE
HOMEWARD
FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about
City of Paris	A & C	9239		16thNov.

AUTUMN SAILINGS OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
City of York	A&C	7884	10th Oct.
City of Birmingham	A&C	7898	10th Nov.

Name.	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	426	680
London via Marseilles	630	1,038	480	790
Liverpool ..	609	99	462	676
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	712

Special rates by B. Class steamers on application.

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families. Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to everstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided, it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—
KILLICK NIXON & CO.
Bombay:—Messrs. E. Bates & Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Cambell and Co., Ltd.

ABAD & TANKAHKEE LINES.
REGULARLY TO PERSIAN GULF.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
S.S. Bandai Maru	3227	Arrived.	12th Oct.
S.S. Anyo Maru	2169	20th Oct.	1st Nov.
S.S. Mogami Maru	2036	26th Oct.	8th Nov.

For further particulars apply to:—
MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF
S. N. CO. LTD.
Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports via Karachi.
1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation, Deck passengers also carried.
Present sailings are as follows:—
FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
S. S ZAYANI, 3,504 tons, on or about 15th October.
S. S. SHUSHTAR, 2,664 tons, on or about 25th October.
FOR JEDDAH VIA ADEN.
S. S. SARDAR, 1,992 tons, on or about 15th October.
For further particulars apply to
HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & CO.,
Agents,
121, Esplanade Road.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000
Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius: ...
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale Government Securities. Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising. Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD.
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
Established 1880.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,800,000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angles	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore.	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
M. SHUTO,
Sub-Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

SINCE my business is ADVERTISING, I am taking my own medicine by advertising myself.
I do not intend to boast about myself but I do want to tell you what I think I can do.
There are many clever men in the field. I know I have the keenest competition to meet but that will not prevent me from getting my share of the business.
I feel so sure of being able to help some business men to do a greater business by adopting the style of advertising I believe in, that I will be willing to take a modest fee, as I am certain you would not like, in fairness to me, that I should render this service absolutely free of charge.
R. V. KAIKINI.
3, Medows, Street, Bombay.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)
Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £ 562,500
Reserve Fund ..... £ 550 000
HEAD OFFICE.
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor.
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
Capital £1,200,00
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,300
HEAD OFFICE: 38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

INDIA, BURMA & CEYLON.	STRAITS & MALAY STATES	CHINA & JAPAN
Bombay.	Singapore.	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Penang.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Malacca.	Canton.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Foochow.
Delhi.	Ipoh.	Hankow.
Amritsar.	Klang.	Peking.
Rangoon	Seremban.	Tientsin.
Tavoy.	Taiping.	Yokohama.
Colombo.		Kobe.

JAVA & SUMATRA.	INDO-CHINA.	PHILIPPINES	SIAM.
Batavia.	Saigon.	Manila.	Bangkok.
Sourabaya.	Haiphong.	Cebu.	Puket.
Medan.		Hoilo.	

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.
BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.
The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
GEORGE MILLER, Agent.
Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturday, 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama.
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
J. D. SMART,
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
(Bankers to the Government in Basra.)
HEAD OFFICE 4, Crosby Square, London E. C.
Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad an Basra.
Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £900,000
Reserve Fund £55,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Fransequi, Esq., (Director of the Societe General de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Gaskell Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martin's Bank Ltd.)
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculades, Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends for clients.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.
Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 16,21,208
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,38,658
HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if the occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary & Treasurer.

HOTELS

ADMIRABLE SITUATION AT
NASIK ROAD
DEOLALI.
ENGLISH CLIMATE
ACCOMODATION CAN BE HAD AT
EMPRESS HOTEL.
FOR EUROPEAN FAMILIES
GYMKHANA. CHARGES MODERATE.

SALE BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
10, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

On MONDAY, the 16th day of October, 1916, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard and next to the Great Western Hotel, Fort, horses, carriages and bicycles, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), and new designed furniture and sundry articles, at 3 p.m., (S.T.).

Furniture such as single and double mirrored door handsome almyrahs, cupboards, chairs, rich drawing room suites, fancy teapoys, marble top tables, new pattern corner cabinets, revolving books, sewing machine, glassware, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 rubber-tyred glass-fronted miniature office brougham and 1 office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred handsome victoria.
1 Arab horse.
Second-hand bicycles.
The property of a Parsi Doctor:—
1 handsome Arab horse.
The property of a Parsi gentleman:—
1—12/16 H.P. Humber Motor Car, 4 cylinders.
4 seated with tyres, tubes and stepney wheels.
1 handsome strong-built victoria by Windover.
The property of a European gentleman:—
1 "Prince" bicycle.
The property of Mr. Angelo Giachetti:—
1 nice canoe-shaped victoria.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th October, 1916.

GANDHI & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52. Medows Street.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE of Office and Household Strong Furniture, etc., etc.
THIS DAY SATURDAY the 14th October, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52 Medows Street, very rich teak and blackwood furniture including fancy satin leather and tapestry lined suites, tapestry lined cushioned sofa and easychairs single and double glass door almyrahs, writing tables, arm and armless chairs, corner cabinets, dressing tables, chest drawers, panel and glass door book cases, leather lined easy-chairs and sofas, marble top center tables, plain and tiled teapoys, book stands, dirty cloth baskets, Japanese screens, Remington Typewriting machine, phonographs, records etc., etc.,
The property of a private gentleman.
1 roll top table by Messrs. Jerard Lock and Co.
1 perambulator.
1 writing table with desk and mirror.
1 double wooden cot.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th October, 1916.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.
SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.
Loans arranged on shares and approved securities.
Life and Fire Insurance, effected with first class English and Indian Companies.
Agency business of all sorts undertaken.
Address.—31, Hurimum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY" Bombay.

BUSINESS NOTICES

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount be prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES.

may be had on application to—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,

"Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand, and Shorthand Speed Classes, Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

LIFE-READING—Lives read with remarkable accuracy, with or without horoscopes. Charges moderate Prof. JEHANGIR FIROZ, Mariam Building, New Charni Road. 5588

ASTROLOGY—Professor Xenobin, the well-known astrologer of 8, Chowringhee Corner, Calcutta, is here on a short visit. Ladies and gentlemen wishing to consult, please call or write to the ORIENT HOTEL, opposite Crawford Market, Room No. 8, Bombay. 5566

CATARACT DISSOLVER.—This medicine has restored the vision of many persons without an operation by dissolving Cataract of the eye. Many testimonials. Rs. 2 per bottle, postage extra. KRISHNALAL K. TRIVEDI, Bhavnagar, Kathiswad. 665

WANTED

WANTED—Five to six ton MOTOR TRUCKS and STEAM WAGONS, second-hand or new. Apply with full particulars and prices to Box No. 254, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5535

WANTED—Two CLASS TEACHERS one with Sanskrit and another with Mathematics for the High School Department, Marwari Vidyalaya, Bombay. Only those possessing University qualifications need apply to the SECRETARY, with testimonials. 5580

WANTED—A steady all-round experienced EUROPEAN CUTTER, for Civil and Military work, for a good class trade in the Mofussil. State age, salary expected and testimonials to Box No. 253, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5534

WANTED—Smart, sound, reliable CLERK for Cotton Firm with thorough knowledge of margin futures accounts to take full charge of department. None but fully experienced cotton clerks need apply. Good salary to a competent man. Write to Box No. 264, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5587

WANTED—For service on the Uganda Railway, British East Africa, ERECTORS CHARGEMEN and FITTERS CAPABLE of taking charge as Chargemen (all Goans). Three years agreement and free quarters and passage. Apply stating nationality, and salary expected, and enclosing copies of testimonials to the AGENTS in India, Uganda Railway, Karachi. 5593

WANTED—For service on the Uganda Railway, British East Africa, ASSISTANT CARRIAGE EXAMINERS (all Indians). Three years agreement. Free passage and quarters. Apply stating nationality, and salary expected and enclosing copies of testimonials to the AGENTS in India, Uganda Railway, Karachi. 5592

WANTED—One ENGINEER as contractor's agent and one OVERSEER to look after the Quarry Work and the construction of High Masonry Dam in Behar. Apply with copies of testimonials and brief details of work done, also state salary expected. None need apply without practical experience to Box No. 262, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5578

WANTED—For service on the Uganda Railway, British East Africa, CARRIAGE BUILDERS, CARRIAGE EXAMINERS, ASSISTANT CARRIAGE EAMINERS, ERECTORS CHARGEMEN, and CHARGEMEN FITTERS (all Europeans). Three years agreement and free passage and quarters. Apply, stating Nationality and Salary expected, and enclosing copies of testimonials to the AGENTS in India, Uganda Railway, Karachi. 5591

WANTED—Immediately a CASHIER on Rs. 70 p.m. with the security of Rs. 5,000 only in cash.

Wanted a MANAGER for Bombay office, who must have thorough experience in banking, exchange, and clearing and forwarding business with the knowledge of correspondence and recordkeeping.

Wanted a BANKING INSPECTOR to inspect the branches. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 215, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5123

WANTED

WANTED—A few students to learn Shorthand. Separate arrangements for Ladies. Apply to Box No. 263, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5586

PARSI Graduate desires post in a respectable Mahomedan or Hindu family or firm, willing to go anywhere. Apply to Box No. 265, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5598

WANTED—RETOUCHER Rs. 60 P. O. P. Printer, Rs. 40,
D. NUSSERWANJI,
Photographer, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.
5589

WANTED—A HINDU ACCOUNTANT, well up in Book-keeping and typewriting. Only experienced men need apply to Mr. D. A. CAMA, Hummum Street, Fort, Salary Rs. 50. 5544

WANTED—A lac feet of Cinema (secondhand) films. Apply sharp to Box No. 261, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 5577

WANTED for Bhavnagar ports a PORT OFFICER salary Rs. 175 p.m. Apply to HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SAHEB of BHAVNAGAR, stating age, qualifications and terms and enclosing copies of testimonials before 31st October, 1916. 5600

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Four-wheeled rubber-tyred Tonga, almost new, and young grey Arab Horse, w'ole turn-out, Rs. 550 or near offer. Apply GANESH T. VAIDYA, Thakurdwar, Bombay (2). 5528

FOR SALE—One FORD MOTOR CAR, 4 Seater 1915. Model in excellent condition throughout. Electric Head Lights. Complete with Tools and Spares Rs. 2,300. Trial on appointment. Apply to Box No. 1000 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 673

RARE and old Persian and Indian paintings for sale.
A. K. ESSAJEE.
5331 22, Churchgate Street, Fort.

FOR SALE—One Traction ENGINE (Aveling and Porter Rochester). Total weight 10 tons, N. H. P. 40 pressure, 130 lbs., with one Road Truck (J. Fowler and Co.), Loading capacity 8 tons. Apply to Box No. 255, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5542

ONE Locomotive TOTAL WEIGHT, 7½ tons, Gauge adjustable, three feet in perfect good condition. Apply to Box No. 256, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5543

CLEARANCE SALE of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Toilet Soaps, Wines and Provisions, at TREACHER and Co., Ltd., (In Liquidation.) British Hotel Lane, Apollo Street. 5601

FOR SALE—One SURTI TONGA, very little used, with a pair of hardy ponies broken to single as well as double harness, for sale at Andheri for Rs. 400 or nearest offer. M. D. RANE, c/o. Empire Automobiles, New Queen's Road, Bombay. 5590

FOR SALE.—One WESTING HOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 Volts, 960/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator, and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

FOR SALE—1 Strong DISTRICT TONGA (Ahmednagar Pattern), with a pair of hardy ponies (Bay, aged 7 years and 13 hands in height), harness and lights complete, Rs. 500.

Two TENTS—1 large sized, single pole, 30ft. by 16ft., with a central compartment, 16ft. by 16ft. and two bath-rooms, 7ft. by 16ft. each; and 1 SWISS COTTAGE TENT, 15ft. 9in. by 10ft. 4in., Rs. 300.

1 Schiedmayer and Soehne's COTTAGE PIANO, Rs. 500.

Apply to Dr. J. F. D'MELLO,
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Hammond No. 2, Rs. 55, Blick No. 7	75
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Empire No. 1, New, left untouched.	160
Oliver No. 3, Rebuilt, Rs. 150, Brief	165
Remington No. 7, Little used	175
Empire No. 2, New, left untouched.	200
Oliver No. 5, Rebuilt, Rs. 200, Brief	215
Yost No. 20, Latest, almost new	225
Remington No. 10, Rebuilt, Rs. 215, Brief	230

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

TO BE LET

TO LET—Deolali "Camp View" from end of October.—Apply Mr. CAMA. c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET—"LA BONITA" on Warden Road, opposite the battery from November next. Apply to Mr. KESHAVJI RAMJI Luchmidas Mulji Jetha Market, Chowk, Bombay. 5370.

TO LET—One airy and comfortable BUNGALOW with out-house and stable at Bellasis Road, Byculla. Apply to the MANAGER, RAJA BAHADUR MOTILAL PITTY MILLS, Tardeo. 5549

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125, Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 706

PUBLIC NOTICES

VETERINARY SURGEON.

MR. J. H. CRAWFORD has now returned from France and he is in Practice at 4, Bellasis Road, Byculla. 5539

NOTICE.

AN AUCTION SALE of old brass and iron and various other articles will be held by the undersigned at the Salt Department Godown, Sewree, at 12 noon on MONDAY, the 30th October, 1916.

Intending bidders can see the articles on personal application to the Storekeeper, Sewree.

Half the amount of the bids will require to be deposited on the day of the auction and the other half before removal of the articles.

The articles will have to be removed from the Dockyard premises within 3 days from the date of auction.

(Sd.) J. P. D'ARCY.
Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue
In charge Coast Guard Service.
Sewree, 11th October, 1916. 5575

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE S. S. "SABARMATI" having grounded between Bet and Dwarka on the 5th instant, sustaining considerable damage, her cargo has been brought to Bombay by other of the Company's steamers and is now being landed at the Princes's Dock "K" Shed. GENERAL AVERAGE has been declared and Shippers are notified that they must sign the Average Bond, declared the value of their cargo and pay a Deposit of 25 per cent. All surveys must be held and/or attested by the Company's Surveyors, Captain F. E. Hardcastle who will attend daily at the landing shed. No survey reports will be accepted without such attestation.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
5567 Agents.
Bombay, 12th October, 1916.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "TENSHIN MARU" having arrived on the 13th instant, from JAPAN via Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager,
Nipon Yusen Kaisha.

NOTICE TO CHANK AND PEARL MERCHANTS.

LEASE to fish Chanks (Conch shells) and pearl oysters (including windowpane) on the Okhamandal coast including Beyt will be given for a continuous period of three years by PUBLIC AUCTION on MONDAY, the 16th October, 1916, at 12 noon at the Sar Suba Office, Baroda. The Chank and pearl fisheries will be leased separately.

The terms and conditions of the lease may be obtained from the undersigned.

G. R. NIMBALKAR,
Sar-Suba, Baroda State.
Baroda, 27th September, 1916. 5140

OFFER OF RS. 10.

RS. 10 will be offered to gentleman finding 12 M. Esmailkhan Ry., Contractor's Original Certificates together with one letter and one passport lost in train No. 18, Up from Poona to Bombay on Monday, 9th instant.

M. ESMAILKHAN,
Contractor.
c/o Khatri Noor Mohamed Abba Dedia,
Mistry Mohulla, Bombay 9.
5548

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LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that ABDUL TYAB N ABDUL CADER MAMAJIWALLA, of Bombay Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our clients AHMED SHERIFF MOLUBHOY and AHMEDALLY KIKABHOY, trading under the name and style of Ahmed Sheriff Molubhoy and Co., the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Nagdevi Street in the town and Island of Bombay in the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 156 5/6 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under B Ward No. 329 and Street No. 135 and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by a sweeper passage, on or towards the West by the Nagdevi street aforesaid on or towards the north by the property of Nakhoda Haji Ismail Mahomed and on or towards the south by the property of Nakhoda Haji Arub bin Nakhoda Haji Ismail.

Dated this 12th day of October, 1916.
MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
5585 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI JERBAI widow and proving Executrix of the last Will and Testament of ARDESHIR RUSTOMJI BAHADURJI, who died at Bombay on the 13th day of May, 1912, of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property free from any and all incumbrances, claims and demands whatsoever.

Any and all person or persons having any share, right, title, interest, claim, or demand whatsoever in to or upon the said property or any part or parts thereof by way of sale, mortgage, charge, gift, inheritance, succession, survivorship, possession, trust, lien, lease, easement or otherwise howsoever is and are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 4 Motilal Mansions, 14 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered waived and absolutely abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate lying and being on the North side of the Club Road on the Agripada Estate of the Board of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay in the City and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay which piece or parcel of land has been computed to contain a total area of 711 1/9 square yards or thereabouts and which is bounded on the North by land of the said Board intended for a service passage on the East by Plot No. 4 of the Agripada Estate on the South by the Club Road aforesaid and on the West by Plot No. 2 of the said Agripada Estate and which said piece or parcel of land is known as Plot No. 3 of the Agripada Estate and forms a portion of the lands vested in the Board for the purposes and subject to the conditions in the City of Bombay Improvement Act 1898 mentioned and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 8525 and 3527 (1) and are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E Ward No. 4107 (3) and Street No. 3.

Dated at Bombay this 12th day of October, 1916.
FORBES & CO.,
5596 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. JAINARAYEN HINDUMAL DANI, of Bombay, Marwari Hindu inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our client, the property herein described. All persons having any claim or demands against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or land known as 2A, Sandhurst Road Estate West, together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon situate on the South side of the Sandhurst Road, in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred and seventy-one square yards or thereabouts and which is bounded on the North by Sandhurst Road aforesaid, on the East by property belonging formerly to Cursondas Jivraj and now belonging to Kalumal Shorimal, on the South and South-East by property belonging to Runchorddas Bhawan and on the South-West by Girgaum Road, which said piece of land forms part of the land known as Plot No. 2 on the Sandhurst Road West Estate of the Board and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 7952, 7933 and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward D. No. 432, Street No. 1, Girgaum Road, and are now in the occupation of the said Jainarayen Hindumal Dani and his tenants.

Dated this 12th day of October, 1916.
SHROFF, DINSHAW & DHARAMSI,
5585 Purchaser's Attorneys.

BETTER THAN THE BEST
BIKSON'S COFFEE
gives you a drink that's at once fragrant, delicious and better than the Best. Taste it

Dr. C. BISON'S SELF-PROTECTOR
Fills up the lost and destroyed vitality, strengthens the nerves, rebuilds the worn-out constitution, and thus makes the living real from unpleasant and tired life. Rs. 3/-
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A CALL TO ALL BRITISH SUBJECTS!
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OFFICIAL WAR FILMS
A GRAND REVIEW OF THE ACTIVITIES of His Majesty's Naval and Military Forces.
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PART I. The Fighting Forces of the British Empire.
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10,000 Feet shown complete.
Prices:— At 9-30 p.m. Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 and 8 annas.
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NOTE.—A large percentage of the proceeds paid to the War Office for Military charities.
Plan of seats open daily at the Theatre,
FREE LIST ENTIRELY SUSPENDED EXCEPT TO THE PRESS
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TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
AN EXTRAORDINARY SENSATIONAL SUBJECT
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CIRCUS OF DEATH
6,000 feet. 5 Reels.
Absolutely the last word in sensationalism.
Nothing like this has ever been screened.
Produced by ARMANDO VAY of Milan, the well-known producer of the Jockey of Death.
Featuring that favourite versatile actress Miss EVELYN, the heroine of Jocky of Death, the Acrobatic Girl.
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Owing to the enormous cost of bringing this stupendous production to Bombay, there is a slight increase in prices.
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SPECIAL CINEMA PROGRAMME.
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SAHARY DJELI
the greatest oriental dancer in the world, in
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The spectacular and historical story of Emperor Justinian and Empress Theodora of Byzantium, and the Greek hero Andreas. The age-old tale of the revolt of the Greeks and the subsequent tragedy is told in a film rich in magnificent scenery and dresses and dramatic situations.
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Shakespeare's Great Comedy:
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Splendid film version of Petruchio's masterly handling of Katherine, distinguished by good acting and gorgeous scenery.
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THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4, Box seats Rs. 2.
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HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.
The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.
The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.
In fact many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.
They are succeeding with it, too.
So are many in all stages of intellectuality.
Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

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EXPERTS IN DRY CLEANING
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FLANNELS RENOVATED.
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For the convenience of those, fond of going to afternoon shows, and those living in the suburbs,

SPECIAL MATINEES.

The performances largely attended and enjoyed by everybody.

To-day, Saturday at 4 o'clock
To-morrow, Sunday at 4 o'clock

Also To-day and To-morrow at 9-45 p.m.
From Monday to Friday at 6-30 & 9-45 p.m.

DR. BODIE

A most clever exponent of electricity and electric demonstrations.

DR. BODIE

will display his drawing room entertainment for the first time in Bombay; and will amuse the house with his wonderful powers of ventriloquism.

DR. BODIE

In addition will be seen in startling hypnotic wonders.
Not only does he demonstrate wonderful scientific phenomena in a simple way and prove his claims as a healer of cripples by electricity, but he also provides the funniest exhibition of the light side of electrical and hypnotic power ever seen on any stage.

Assisted by the beautiful and gifted

LA BELLE ELECTRA

A lady who has at her command electricity in a most astonishing manner.

Dr. Bodie is supported in this gigantic programme by:—

LITTLE MARIE STEWART,

The most wonderful child ever seen on the Indian Stage.

In Her Newest Dances.

MISS DOLLY ROBSON,

the bell-voiced girl, whose contralto voice has taken the East by Storm
Will Sing: "The Fairy Nymph."
The miniature

CLARA BUTT
DR. BODIE'S PROTEGEE

Will Sing: (1) "Sons of Britain."
(2) "Home Land."

MISS BELLA SKENE

A charming comedienne, who brings new songs that are now popular in India, and will sing:—

(1) "Daisies Won't Tell."
(2) "Look Out Mother."

HARRY AUSTIN

The quaint Scotch Comedian in the most droll songs and patter imaginable.

Dr. Bodie will be in attendence at the foyer of the Royal Opera House (entrance from Garden) from 11 till 12 daily to give free advice to paralysed, crippled and similarly affected.

POPULAR PRICES: Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1, Gallery 8 Annas. Plan at S. Rose & Co.

REMEMBER

TO-DAY, SATURDAY at 4 o'clock!!!
TO-MORROW, SUNDAY at 4 o'clock!!!
MONDAY TO FRIDAY at 6-30 o'clock!!!
} NIGHT PERFORMANCES AT 9-45 P. M.

NO CINEMA FROM MONDAY TO FRIDAY.

On Saturday and Sunday for the Benefit of regular week-end visitors cinema show at usual hour, *viz.* 6-45 p.m.

MARK CINEMA ADVERTISEMENT.

Business Manager for M. E. Bandmann: Wallingford Tate.
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NOTE.—All cinema passes are suspended in these performances.

TO-NIGHT—7 P. M.

NEAR CHOWPATI BANDSTAND

In aid of War Relief Fund

Prof. Sayed Hussain, Atshi (Burmee), will display his marvelous power over FIRE and send people

THROUGH FLAMES OF BURNING MATTING
AND
WALK BARE-FOOT OVER RED-HOT CHARCOAL

without injury to person or garments.

COME AND WITNESS
A FIRE TRENCH IN FULL BLAZE AND ENJOY
THE THRILLING, EXCITING AND FASCINATING PASSAGE!!!

Prices:—Rs. 2, Re. 1, and As. 8.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE.

Tickets can be had at Messrs. Soundy & Co., Pianoforte Dealers, Church Gate Street, Fort, or at the Fire Exhibition.

N. B.—Half the nett proceeds will be given in Aid of the War Relief Fund.

Promoter: Mr. Surrufally Mamoojee.

By kind permission of Colonel Mackenzie Edwards the Band of the 1st Gr. Bn. Royal Irish Fusiliers will be in attendance.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 30,00,000
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PLATINUM AND GOLD ART WORK, GRANT ROAD.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

(17th Sunday after Trinity, 15th October.)

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral, St. Thomas the Apostle, Church Gate Street—Clergy: The Venerable C. M. Barham, Archdeacon.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion—Choral—Aguiter in G. Hymns—6, 274, card 4, 555. 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Woodward in A. Hymns 630, 543, 167; Collections for Betgeri Gadag Mission. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 4-45 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m., War Litany 7-0 p.m.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain Rev. R. L. Wormald, 8 a.m., Holy Communion 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill, 8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel—Chaplain Rev. J. B. Glass 8 a.m., Morning Prayer; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon, Preacher Rev. J. B. Glass.

Mission Church, Girgaum.—Clergy: English Rev. H. T. Vodden, M.A., (Incumbent), Rev. C. W. Thorne, M.A., Rev. J. H. Robinson, M.A., Marathi—Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi, B.A. Gujarati—Rev. L. Hari. English Services—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service 9 a.m., Gujarati Service, 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road, Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil), 7-30 a.m. Matins Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil), 5 p.m., Evensong (Urdu).

Christ Church, Byculla.—Chaplain Rev. W. A. Sawtell, 7-0 a.m. Matins; 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral) 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and sermon.

St. Nicholas Church opposite Prince's Dock Chaplain (Vacant) 9-15 a.m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion 7 p.m. Evensong Service and Sermon; Week days, 9 p.m. Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road, Clergy: Rev. A. E. Bradbury, 8 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter)—Clergy: Rev. Fr. Moore, Rev. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe: 6-30 a.m. Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Marathi), 9 a.m. Matins (Gujarati) 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Peter's Mazagon.—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany: 8.0 a.m. Holy Eucharist and Hymns 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Alms for Church Expenses.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street, Fort, Senior Chaplain Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B.D. 9-30 a.m. Joint Service with United Free Church of Scotland; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray. 9-30 a.m. United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes: 6-30 p.m. Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. A. Giles.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church; Girgaum Back Road.—Minister: Rev. M. B. Nicambe English Service 8-30 a.m. Evening Service in Marathi 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Clare Road, Byculla. Pastor Rev. W. E. Bancroft, 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-15 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; 8-30 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist, Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder,—Pastor Rev. H. Ingham, 9-45 a.m. Sunday School 11 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 Evening Service. A cordial welcome to all.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m., Morning Service; Preacher: Rev. E. Hart; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. T. H. Sheriff: 5 p.m., Sunday School and Adult Bible Class.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m. Morning Service; Preacher: Rev. T. H. Sheriff; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Preacher: Rev. Frank Hart; Sunday School at 3 p.m.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission Minister Rev. S. Rahator)—8-15 a.m., Byculla 4-30 p.m., Elphinstone Road, Parel, 6-30 p.m. Elphinstone Road, Parel (Tamil and Telagu Service.)

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church.—Hume Memorial Church New Nagpada Road, Byculla—Pastor Rev. John Malelu.—9 a.m., Sunday School; 1 a.m., Sunday School Teachers Class; 3-45 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service; Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m. Goodwill, Agripada 9 a.m., Sunday School; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service, Preacher: Rev. S. G. Gaikwad.

BAPTIST.

Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba, Minister Rev. A. E. Hubbard; a.m., Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. A. E. Hubbard; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Preacher Rev. W. J. Mowll Secy., British and Foreign Bible Society; Sunday School, and Men's Bible Class from 5 to 6 p.m.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

Seventh-day Adventist Church, Apollo Bunder (opposite Watson's Annexe),—Services Sunday 6-30 p.m. Preacher; Saturday 6-30 p.m. 5-15 Sabbath School; Wednesday 6-30 p.m. Bible Study and Prayer Meeting, Pastors; G. W. Petit and W. R. French in charge.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Cathedral (Our Lady of Hope), Kalbadevi, Vicar: Rev. Dr. B. de Monte, 7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

The Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, Masses 6 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., Evening Service 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Masses, 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m. and 8-30 a.m., Evening Service 6-30 p.m.

Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, Mazagon. Masses 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m. and 8-30 a.m., Evening Service 6 p.m.

Cavel Church, (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa Masses 7 and 8-30.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra 9-30 a.m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m., Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m. Mass; 5-30 Evening Service.

Ous Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur.—6 and 7 a.m., Mass with Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

St. Joseph's Colaba.—8 a.m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service and Benediction.

St. Jaseph's Omarkhadi.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar: Acting Vicar: Rev. J. J. Dias, Sunday Services. Law Masses at 5-30, 7-30 and 9 a.m., Evening Service; 4-30 p.m., Daily Masses; 6-30 and 8 a.m.

The Blessing of New Corn will take place in the Church of Lady of Dolours, Wadala, at 9 a.m. followed by Solemn High Mass and Sermon by the Rev. Father Justai D'Souza, Vicar of Orlem.

Temporarily insane through shell shock, Albert Kells, R.E., has committed suicide in a convalescent camp at Eastbourne; he was the son of Robert Fells, V.C., Yeoman of the Guard.

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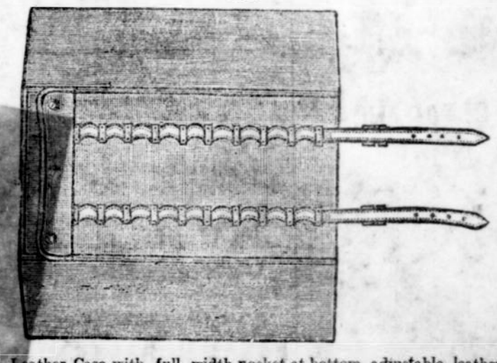

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WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 13.

Rainfall has been general in Bombay Deccan; local in Bihar and Orissa and Burma. All falls have been small except one and a half inches at Naya Dumka. The weather continues disturbed in the Andaman Sea and extreme north of India.

Forecast:—No large change.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours ending 8-30 a.m. of 13th Oct. 1916.	Total since June 1st 1916.	June 1st to Oct. 12th.	
			1915.	1914.
Colaba [Observatory]	0.00	81.17	76.17	81.29
Fort [St. George's Hospital]	....	....	....	....
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital]	....	....	....	....
Sewells [J. J. Hospital]	....	....	....	....

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 12th Oct. 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.827 Inch
Temperature of Air	81.9 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.8 ,,
Dew Point	76.3 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.836 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky Cloudy—10)	2.2 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	87.1 ,,
Minimum....do.....do.	77.0 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	128 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.0 Inch.
Total fall during month	0.74 ,,
Do. do. year	81.28 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 13th	0.00 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth in Feet.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth in Feet.
	Oct.	h.	m.	ft. in.	Oct.	h.	m.	ft. in.
Fri.	13	m	0	17	29 3	13	m	6	7	17 10
			0	0a	27 9		e	6	7a	14 9
Sat.	14	m	0	56	28 9	14	m	6	46	18 6
			0	40a	26 7			6	3na	15 4
Sun.	15	m	1	34	28 1	15	m	7	24	19 3
			1	14a	25 9			7	11a	16 2
Mon.	16	m	2	11	27 2	16	m	8	2	20 0
			1	48a	24 11			7	44a	17 2
Tues.	17	m	2	50	26 3	17	m	8	45	20 9
			2	25a	24 0			8	19a	18 2
Wed.	18	m	3	35	25 6	18	m	9	51	21 3
			3	12a	23 3			9	2a	19 2
Thur.	19	m	4	29	24 10	19	m	11	58	21 3
			4	21a	22 9			10	11a	20 0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Oct.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
,, 13 (Friday)	,, 6h. 32m.	,, 6h. 18m.
,, 14 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 33m.	,, 6h. 17m.
,, 15 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 33m.	,, 6h. 16m.
,, 16 (Monday)	,, 6h. 33m.	,, 6h. 15m.
,, 17 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 33m.	,, 6h. 15m.
,, 18 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 34m.	,, 6h. 14m.
,, 19 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 34m.	,, 6h. 13m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter	1916 Oct.	4, 4h. 30m.,	5m. p.m.
Full Moon	,, ,,	11, 0h. 31m.,	1m. p.m.
Last Quarter	,, ,,	19, 6h. 38m.,	7m. a.m.
New Moon	,, ,,	27, 2h. 7m.,	0m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 13th October 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity and night temperature continue in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Sind and lightly clouded in Rajputana. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect in Rajputana; night temperature is in excess in upper Sind and in the southern districts of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rajkot reports 0.28in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect at the most stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in excess in the northern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rain fall has been nearly general in the Bombay Deccan; Malegaon has had 0.15in., Ahmednagar 0.11in., Poona 0.75in. and Bijapur and Belgaum 0.16in. each. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Bombay Deccan and local in Mysore, while a few showers have occurred in Kathiawar.

A few showers may occur in south-east Madras and possible in the Bombay Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on FRIDAY, the 13th of October 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	0	..	..
Do. (12th Oct.)	82.7	69.2	65	0	..	—0.01
Jask	94.7	76.2	75	0.29	..	0.23
Do. (th Oct.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (th Oct.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	95.1	73.7	72	4.77	..	0.01
Rawalpindi	87.4	63.0	67	38.74	..	16.07
Lahore	91.0	69.1	72	25.96	..	8.96
Hissar	92.7	68.9	74	19.46	..	..
Ambala	89.7	65.2	87	61.95	..	14.44
Delhi	90.0	70.2	70	27.70	..	4.16
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	91.3	72.9	69	29.35	..	4.64
Mainpuri	89.0	67.0	76	65.14	..	9.10
Jhansi	91.1	73.0	74	40.06	..	10.62
Cawnpore	89.2	72.4	79	49.24	..	19.00
Allahabad	90.6	72.2	76	64.44	..	20.00
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	99.5	78.4	65	3.17	..	0.91
Karachi	86.0	74.7	83	24.07	..	10.54
Ajmer	94.2	65.2	20	27.29	..	5.64
Jaipur	91.7	61.0	16	23.42	..	1.42
Ketah	92.2	77.0	79	46.04	..	—16.75
Mount Abo	72.2	61.4	70	53.99	..	21.13
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	94.6	74.7	82	12.92	..	—0.41
Dwarka	86.0	78.8	84	11.10	..	—2.53
Veraval	86.4	76.1	81	25.06	..	6.98
Rajkot	94.6	70.6	60	0.28	..	—0.61
Bhavnagar Para	89.6	75.8	77	19.3	..	—0.44
Surat	91.7	74.6	79	32.05	..	12.77
Ahmedabad	94.8	74.0	65	24.56	..	—1.84
Deesa	95.8	70.2	70	20.22	..	2.01
Neemuch	89.1	64.4	70	28.5	..	11.59
Indore	88.7	69.2	70	40.04	..	9.23
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	88.9	69.9	79	32.49	..	4.23
Saugor	87.2	67.6	70	40.17	..	—2.49
Hoshangabad	87.8	70.1	78	54.39	..	9.21
Khandwa	89.2	73.9	78	44.87	..	7.00
Akola	92.5	70.9	74	35.39	..	9.17
Amraoti	85.2	70.4	96	51.76	..	11.70
Nagpur	90.0	72.0	74	51.94	..	7.00
Chanda	88.9	72.2	84	54.22	..	0.79
Raipur	87.9	70.2	80	30.16	..	—3.22
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.1	77.	89	81.17	..	11.51
Ratnagiri	84.5	74.1	91	13277	..	35.16
Marmugao	85.	75.7	95	11540	..	28.15
Karwar	86.5	74.6	94	0.2 12847	..	14.16
BOMBAY DACCAN AND HYDERAB—						
Malegaon	90.5	70.6	8	0 15	20.74	0.69
Ahmednagar	88.0	65.5	80	0.11	25.95	7.00
Poona	88.6	69.7	90	0.75	21.44	—0.36
Sholapur	93.5	71.4	75	0.07	21.40	5.89
Bijapur	90.5	70.7	75	0 19	19.60	3.27
Belgaum	84.1	69.4	86	0.16	34.37	—6.29
Aurangabad	88.2	66.8	73	..	41.03	16.84
Nizamabad(Indur)	90.7	72.0	73	..	32.04	—1.69
Hyderabad	89.4	72.2	70	..	30.60	11.21
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87.5	75.6	85	..	10310	—8.68
Calicut	86.5	76.9	90	..	88.68	—4.05
Cochin	87.7	76.2	89	..	82.49	5.19
Colombo	85.5	74.5	94	..	31.04	0.95
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	88.9	75.8	80	..	42.82	17.14
Bellary	93.8	74.6	72	..	16.04	3.34
Cuddapah	94.5	76.7	70	..	30.45	8.68
Madras	0.9	76.4	74	..	14.40	—4.94
Bangalore	89.5	68.8	80	1.00	31.37	4.32
Coimbatore	87.6	72 0	86	0.02	14.71	6.80
Trichinopoly	94.4	75.1	74	..	19.81	5.50
Negapatam	92.2	78.1	87	..	17.16	4.39

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 15th October 1916 was 30.033 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decrease by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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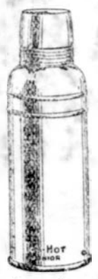

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Oct 12th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
" " Sales of East Indian	..
" " Imports	11,000
Mid. Americans	10.75—12
Egyptian F. G. F.	15.55—75

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) Closed.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Closed.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 12th.

Total Imports 11,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
October	10.12 \
Oct.-Nov.	10.11 |
Nov.-Dec.	10.10 |
Dec.-Jan.	10.10 |
Jan.-Feb.	10.11 |
Feb.-Mar.	10.12 |
Mar.-Apl.	10.13 \ +2
Apl.-May	10.13 |
May-June	10.14 |
June-July	10.11 |
July-Aug.	10.09 |
Aug.-Sept.	9.88 /

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 12th.

Months	To-day's closing price.
October	10.13+ 2
Oct.-Nov.	10.12+ 3
Nov.-Dec.	10.12+ 4
Dec.-Jan.	10.12+ 4
Jan.-Feb.	10.12+ 3
Feb.-March	10.13+ 3
March-April	10.13+ 4
April-May	10.14+ 5
May-June	10.14+ 4
June-July	10.14+ 5
July-Aug.	10.13+ 5
Aug-Sept	9.96+16

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 12th.

Months.	To-day's price.
January	15.36+70
March	15.40+70
May	15.41

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 12th.

M. G. Bengal Good	6.94 \
" " Fully Good	7.12 |
" " Fine	7.30 |
" No. 1 Oomra Good	7.54 |
" " Fully Good	7.72 |
" " Fine	8.50 \ —15
" Broach Good	9.14 |
" " Fully Good	9.32 |
" " Fine	9.50 |
" Scinde Good	6.94 |
" " Fully Good	7.14 |
" " Fine	7.30 /

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, Oct. 12th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£		£
Total Bullion'	55,700,000	Inc.	1,100,000
Public Deposits'	55,100,000	"	2,900,000
Other do.'	169,400,000	Dec.	8,000,000
Govt. Securities	42,200,000	No change.	
Other do.'	102,800,000	Dec.	6,400,000
Notes and Gold'	37,300,000	Inc.	1,300,000

MONEY MARKET.

London, Oct. 12th.

Bar Silver Spot	32 5/16
Closing Tone of silver:—Less Damand. Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent. since 13th July 1916.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5 5/8
Discount India Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 5/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6
" " " 6 "	6¼
Interest day to day loans	4½
" 7 day market loans	4½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Oct. 13.

The market to-day opened firm at Rs. 363 and advanced to Rs. 365½ on some buying in the Bazaar. There is little enquiry from shippers and from mills. Ready cotton is in fair demand. At Colaba rates are again firm with Good Broach quoted at Rs. 363½ and Fully Good Bengals at Rs. 269. No business of any importance is reported.

Good Broach 365.
Fully Good Bengal 269.
F. Khamgaum Akola 331—2.

Bombay, Oct. 13th.

Messrs PATEL BROS. APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

DESCRIPTION.		DELIVERY. Jan. 1917	Mar. 1917.	April 1917	SPOT COTTON
Broach,	Good M.G.	..	..	357	290/00
Broach,	Fine M.G.	..	360	..	315/25
Bengal,	F.G. M.G.	267	..	..	257/62
Bengal,	Fine M.G.	280/1	..	..	267/77
Bengal,	Superfine M.G.	..	..	..	280/87
Rajputana,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
Sind Panjab,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	265/67
Khan. Akola	Fine M.G.	320/1	..	..	312/22
Ellich/Amraoti,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	315/20
Dhamg./Pulgaon,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	320/27
Yeotmal,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	322/30
Nagpore,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	328/33
Hingt./Wardha,	Fine G.M.	..	..	..	330/35
Khandeish,	Fine M.G.	..	312	..	297/02
Khandeish,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	287/95
Khandwa Sanawad,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	295/05
Jalna	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	282/92
Indore,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	310/17
Ujjain,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	320/30
Nander,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	346/6
Mathia,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	287/97
Mathia,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	275/85
Saw Ginned Dharwar	Good	..	..	..	340/47
Coompta,	Good M.G.	..	..	..	375/85
Westerns	Good M.G.	..	..	..	355/6
Westerns	Good H.G.	..	..	..	345/55

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 13th October, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	.. 283	264	..	..	1/25th Jan. 1917
Bengals (M.G.)	.. 280	264	..	..	Ready
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	.. 274	262	..	..	Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	.. 302	290	..	..	Ready
	.. 314	300	..	..	1/25th Jan. 917
Jalna (M.G.) G.S.	.. ..	..	296	..	Ready
Barsee (M.G.) G.S.	.. ..	..	307	..	Ready
Ujjain (M.G.) G.S.	.. ..	..	322	..	Ready
Akola Khamg.	.. 324	312	..	..	Ready
Karanja (M.G.)	.. 353	..	..	..	1/25th Jan. 1917
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	.. 325	313	..	..	Ready
	.. 334	..	..	..	1/25th Jan. 1917
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G.)	.. 328	316	..	..	Ready
	.. 338	..	..	..	1/25th Jan. 1917
Yeotmal (M.G.)	.. 333	321	..	..	Ready
	.. 341	..	..	..	1/26th Jan. 1917
Nagpore	.. 336	324	..	..	Ready
Kampti (M.G.)	.. 344	..	..	..	1/25th Jan. 1917
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	.. 340	328	..	..	Ready
	.. 347	..	..	..	1/25th Jan. 1917
Broach (M.G.)	.. 332	324	..	..	Ready
	.. 372	..	..	..	1/25th Mar. 1917
	.. ..	..	364½	..	1/26th Ap. 1917
Wadhwan (M.G.) H.G.	.. 344	332	..	..	Ready
Mathia (M.G.)	.. 300	288	..	..	Ready
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	.. ..	..	..	372	Ready
Sawgd. Dharwar	.. ..	..	..	350	Ready
Westerns (M.G.)	.. ..	..	..	368	Ready
Westerns (H.G.)	.. ..	..	..	363	Ready
Compta (M.G.)	.. ..	..	..	380	Ready
Miroj (M.G.)	.. ..	..	..	382	Ready

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCED.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m, on 12th October, 1916:—

Cotton	371 Bales.
Wheat	3,965 cwts.
Linseed	12,871 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	494 "
Ginjellyseed	2,644 "
Poppyseed	3 "
Groundnuts	904 "
Castorseed	3,188 "
Rice	7,463 "
Myrabollams	13 "
Cottonseed	1,079 "
Mowraseed	19 "
Gram	352 "
Joowar	797 "
Maize	69 "
Barley	101 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Oct. 13th—4 p.m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 ..	39 0 0	6 0 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30 ..	38 8 0	5 15 6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla ..	39 8 0	6 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown, Delhi ..	6 5 0	6 11 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore ..	6 2 0	6 8 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore'	7 0 0	7 6 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	9 1 0	9 7 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	8 13 0	9 3 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	43 0 0	9 1 0
" Gajar 75-25 ' ..	42 0 0	....
" Black ..	37 0 0	....
" Gajar 50.50 ' ..	41 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White	7 0 0	7 8 0
Groundnuts	45 8 0	....
Mowraseed	4 0 0	4 4 0
Jawa	28 0 0	4 0 0
Arandla	38 8 0	....
Forward	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April-May	5 14 6	
Linseed, May	10 4 0	
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	9 1 0	
Jowa Oct.	4 1 0	
Rapeseed, April-May. ..	6 14 0	

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4 3-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 1-8d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1-8d. Nov.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 15-32d.
Do. do. Forward	1s. 4¼ Oct.
Do. 6 m-s Ready	1s. 4 11-32d.
Francs 3 m-s do.	192½.
60 d-s Hongkong	160½.
Do. Shanghai	226.
Do. Yokohama	155½.

BANK RATES.

England	6	per cent, July 13, 1916
France	5	per cent, Aug. 20, 1914
Germany	5	per cent, Dec. 22, 1914
Russia	6	per cent, July 29. 1914
Italy	5	per cent, June 1, 1916
Netherlands	4½	per cent, July 1, 1915
Belgium	5	per cent, Aug. 20, 1914
Austria-Hungary ..	5	per cent, April 10, 1915
Sweden	5½	per cent, Jan. 5, 1915
Spain	4½	per cent, Oct. 26, 1914
Bombay	6	per cent, Oct. 5, 1916
Calcutta	7	per cent, Oct. 12, 1916
Madras	6	per cent, June 20, 1916

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	27-0-0
Australian do.	26-0-0
Bombay do.	25-8-0
English Shield Sovereigns	17-6-0
English Dragons	16-0-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	82-2-0

PIECE-GOODS.

There has been a lull in the cloth market during the past week, and rupee rates shew very little alteration. As the *Dewali* is approaching, most of the buyers will put off purchasing during the next fortnight till that occasion in order to place their requirements for the *Moorat* in the new books. Some lots have changed hands here and there especially in White Goods, but the transactions have not been on a large scale as of late. The demand from the consuming districts is still absent. Low priced stocks lying there have not yet been consumed, and as prices here have advanced, up-country merchants have been trying to resell their holdings to Bombay dealers in order to secure profits. Some middlemen are therefore making inquiries as to the rates of well known cloths here and are wiring same to their constituents with a view to selling the goods in the Bombay market. As values in Calcutta are comparatively cheaper, a dealer is said to have gone to Calcutta to make purchases. It is believed that owing to the high prices now ruling for all commodities people will have to economise as regards clothing, as they can manage to remain without new clothes, but must have their daily meals. This will no doubt tell on the consumption of piece-goods. It is anticipated that after the *Dewali* there will be a tightness in the money market, and those outsiders who have bought goods on speculation and kept them in godowns will, it is feared, begin to unload their purchases even at some sacrifice, and in the absence of actual consumption, this will tell adversely on the bazaar, in spite of the strong position of the Manchester market. The "Lucky Day" sales in Calcutta last week have turned out to be a record for low booking due to poor demand and high prices. Orders for about 9,000 packages have been placed, as compared with 15,000 packages, the average of previous years, but out of these 2,500 bales are Japanese goods. The Manchester market continues to give fair support. Quotations are rising day by day and delivery is also getting distant. The labour difficulty gets more pronounced and no signs of relief are in sight. The output in yarn and cloth is bound to be reduced as more and more men are taken into the army. The high price of the raw material also tends to keep up the values of cloth.

GREYS.

Grey cloths are steady with little doing. The rates ruling here are much below replacing costs, and fresh business is therefore out of the question. Dealers have bought some lines from the stocks held by importing firms, but the latter have hardly made any profits from the sales, owing to the loss in interest for three years. In view of this experience Importing Firms are at present not inclined to make further purchases on their own account, especially at the current level of prices. There is no change in the position of Grey Jacconets and Mulls, the inquiry for which is limited, but rates have been well maintained. Lancashire Grey Drills are rather easier in the absence of demand, but Japanese makes are selling well. Some lots of heavy Grey Dhooties have been bought by dealers from stocks in the hands of Importing Firms but fresh business is not possible owing to high prices required, although the delivery time offered by the makers is very early.

WHITES.

In White Goods there is still some activity in special styles of Nainsooks and Mulls. Graham's 34 in. by 18 yds. Nainsooks worth between Rs. 4 and Rs. 5 per piece are the favourite cloths at present, and values have advanced considerably since a short time, owing to frequent speculative transactions in some among dealers in the bazaar. A lot of 100 cases of Sacharilla Heading Mulls of a well known quality in a range of four width has changed hands at Rs. 4-7-6 per peice average during the week. 40 in. by 18 yds. Mulls are in better request and 84 cases of a standard mark have been sold at Rs. 3-11-9 and Rs. 4 per piece to a bona fide buyer. The speculative demand in White Shirtings has received a check and dealers are keeping aloof from transactions in same, fearing a slump in prices as heavy shipments are due here shortly. This style has no doubt been overdone, as dealers have bought much more than the usual quantity that goes into consumption. The 30 in. by 42 yds. Shirtings are at present in stock over and above the requirements, as several firms had participated in this business in competition with each other and it is said that about 2,000 cases worth from Rs. 9 to Rs. 10 per piece are awaiting bona-fide buyers, who are not to be found owing to the high prices quoted in spite of the cloths being of poor quality. There are also some weak holders of White Shirtings worth from Rs. 10 to Rs. 11 per piece, who are already shewing signs of uneasiness, and brokers are moving about in search of good buyers even at a sacrifice of four annas per piece, but without success.

The quotations for some of the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs. a. p.
Grey Shirtings—			
Ralli's Farl"No. 2000	39×37½/8	..	7 4 0
" " " 100000	45×37½/8	..	8 2 0
Fleming's No. 1905 ..	48×38	..	9 12 0
Ritchie's No. 1566 ..	33×37/37½	..	..
Bombay Co.'s No. 2580	44×38½	..	8 0 0
Dewhurst's Rupee" No. 5	39×38½	..	9 4 0
" BBB"	38×38½	..	10 10 0
Grey Jacconets—			
Ralli's No. 18 ..	45×22	..	4 9 0
Grey Drills—			
Pepperell "Dragon" ..	29×40	..	13 6 0
Ralli's 'Muajid,' No. 425	26×40	..	9 5 0
White Shirtings—			
Liepman's No. 1500 ..	33×42	..	13 8 0
H. B. T. C. 40000" ..	36×40	..	15 0 0
White Nainsooks—			
Ralli's Nos. 7070/9000 .	27×18	..	3 0 0
" No. 39620 T. B..	38×22	..	4 2 0
Graham's Nos 88/8888 .	28×18	..	3 4 0
" " 50000 ..	34×18	..	4 4 0
Greaves' No. 8000 T. B.	38×22	..	4 6 0
Ritchie's 3500/4510/5320	26×18	..	2 12 0
White Mulls—			
Ralli's Nos. 6/60/600 ..	41", 46", 51"×19		5 2 6
" No. 6000 ..	56×19	..	5 14 6
" 88 ..	58×20	..	4 15 6
Ritchie's No 975 ..	50×18	..	4 5 0
" " 68999 ..	40×18	..	3 12 0
" " 1260 ..	27×18	..	2 10 0
Fleming's No 8080 ..	27×18	..	..

LANCASHIRE YARNS.

The Yarn market has remained steady with prices ruling firm in sympathy with Home markets. The demand has been confined to actual reuirements. Fresh forward business is not possible owing to a further rise in values on the other side. Lancashire Grey Yarns are quoted as under:—

WATER TWIST GREY—		Rs.	a.	p.
30s. "Queen" Ticket ..	.. Per lb.	1	1	0
30s. Ordinary qualities ..	.. "	1	0	6
40s. "Cat's Head" Ticket.	.. "	1	2	0
40s. Ordinary qualities ..	.. "	1	1	6

THE WHEAT POSITION.

The returns show that the total imports of wheat by rail, river, and sea (foreign and coastwise) into the ports of Bombay, Karachi, and Calcutta for the week ending the 23rd September 1916, were 33,380 tons as against 4,757 tons and 31,196 tons for the corresponding period of 1915 and 1914 respectively. For the same period the total exports by sea to foreign countries amounted to 45,812 tons as against 15 tons and 22,248 tons in the corresponding period of 1915 and 1914 respectively. These weekly figures of exports represent wheat entered for shipment, excluding in certain cases only the short shipments reported during the period.

The quantities exported in the corresponding period of 1915 and 1914 were 644,334 tons and 492,778 tons respectively. These figures have been arrived at by adding the last three weeks' figures to the corrected figures in the Sea borne Trade returns for the five months April to August.

THE JUTE POSITION.

The total arrivals of raw jute into Calcutta by all routes during the week ending the 23rd September were 221,345 bales of 400 lbs. each as against 211,762 bales in 1915 and 110,042 bales in 1914. For the same period, the total exports of raw jute by sea to foreign countries from Calcutta and Chittagong amounted to 66,695 bales of 400 lbs. each as against 114,533 bales in 1915 and 32,404 bales in 1914. The total imports of raw jute into Calcutta by all routes, from the beginning of the present season (1st July) amounted to 1,265,344 bales of 400 lbs. each, a decrease of 18 per cent. as compared with the figures (1,545,429 bales) of the corresponding period of 1915-16 but an increase of 102 per cent. over the figures (626,122 bales) for 1914-15. The total exports of raw jute by sea to foreign countries from the beginning of the present season (1st July) amounted to 421,814 bales of 400 lbs. each, a decrease of 43 per cent. as compared with the figures (745,339 bales) of the corresponding period of 1915-16 but an increase of 62 per cent. over the figures (259,311 bales) for 1914-15. The exports of gunny bags from Calcutta during the week ending the 23rd September 1916 were 14.7 millions in number as against 14.2 millions last year and 13 millions in 1914, thus showing an increase of only 3 per cent. as compared with the figures of the corresponding period of 1915, and of 15 per cent. over the figures for 1914. These percentage increases do not indicate the real increase in the quantity of bags manufactured and exported, because bags of different dimensions and weight are included in the total number. The number of gunny bags entered for shipment from January to date amounted to 608 millions in 1916, as against 416 millions in 1915 and 252 millions in 1914. The exports of gunny cloth from Calcutta during the week of report were 10 million yards as against 32 millions last year and 9 millions in 1914, thus showing a decrease of 67 per cent. as compared with the figures of the corresponding period of 1915 but an increase of 16 per cent over the figures for 1914. The total exports of gunny cloth entered for shipment from January to date were 848 million yards, as against 879 million yards in the same period last year, and 711 million yards in 1914.

The arrivals of raw cotton into Bombay during the week ending the 23rd September 1916, were 11,065 bales of 400 lbs. each as against 32,070 bales and 3,720 bales in the corresponding period of 1915 and 1914 respectively. The arrivals from the beginning of the present season (1st September) were 45,599 bales, a decrease of 62 per cent. as compared with the figures (122,048 bales) of the corresponding period of last year (1915), but an increase of 288 per cent. over the figures (11,857 bales) for 1914.

The total imports during the week ending the 23rd September 1916, of cotton piecegoods by sea from foreign countries into the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Madras, and Rangoon amounted to 50 million yards as against 49 million yards and 39 million yards in the corresponding period of 1915 and 1914 respectively. The total quantity of piecegoods (Indian and foreign) despatched during the same period by rail from the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, and Madras amounted to 3,220 tons as against 3,748 tons in 1915 and 1,686 tons in 1914.

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Oct. 13.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened today at yesterday's closing rates but closed weak.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares stood steady.

In Mill shares for Mahurat delivery, Davids closed at Rs. 585.

Fazulbhais were placed between the prices varying from Rs. 750 to Rs. 725, Standards from Rs. 1,670 to Rs. 1,645, Madhavji from Rs. 1,565 to Rs. 1,540 and Currimbhai from Rs. 350 to Rs. 335.

Central India Mill shares declined to Rs. 2,535.

Swadeshi stood at Rs. 1,910 and Ahmedabad Advance at Rs. 1,100.

Crescent declined to Rs. 220, Indore-Malwas to Rs. 445 and Indian Bleaching to Rs. 310.

Century dropped to Rs. 300 and Finlays to Rs. 280.

Akolas were placed at Rs. 142½.

Bank of India shares were placed at Rs. 85 and Central Bank of India shares at Rs. 30.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares stood stationary at Rs. 375.

Tata Hydro Ordinary shares were in demand at Rs. 1,380.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 400, declined to Rs. 390, but closed at Rs. 395 (sellers). Deferreds were placed between Rs. 1,350 to Rs. 1,310.

Port Cannings were placed at Rs. 755.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 76½.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds were quoted at Rs. 90.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan stood at Rs. 90 and Warrant at Rs. 9½.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Oct. 13.

We have to report a steady market during the week with fair demand and prices for ready sugars remain steadier. Two steamers are expected by the end of this month with 1,15,000 bags of Java sugar and with the heavy stocks of ready sugar we do not expect any rise in our market for the present As regards forward business there is no sale to be reported by firms although small lots change hands amongst dealers in White Java September shipment at 23s. 11d. to 23s. 8d. and October/December at 24s. 6d. to 24s. 4d. Free Bombay Harbour. Reports from Java say there is no freight available upto December and no business doing. Market in Mauritius remains firm and offers for syrups that had been taken by an importing firm has not been accepted, the quotations being too high.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

"M. O. Rs. 19-10-0 equal to 23s. 6d. Free Bombay Harbour stocks 195,000 bags.

16/18 Rs. 18-0-0 equal to 21s. 4d. Free Bombay Harbour stocks 28,000 bags.

Soft Rs. 19-6-0 equal to 23s. Free Bombay Harbour stocks 20,000 bags.

Mauritius no stocks.

MORARJI GOCULDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING CO. LTD.

The forty-fifth ordinary general meeting of the Morarji Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Company Limited was held yesterday with Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey in the chair when the Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1916 were read and adopted. The report stated that the Net Profits of the Company for the year amounted to Rs. 4,48,794-6-3 including the balance brought forward from the previous year's accounts. For the half year including 30th June 1916 a dividend of Rs. 80 per share was declared.

Mr. T. R. N. Cama and Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, who were due to retire from the Board by rotation were re-elected.

STOCKS AND DELIVERIES.

Stocks and Deliveries of Cotton, Silk and Woollen Piece-goods and Yarns, also of Copper and Yellow Metal Sheets (including deliveries from Dock-sheds to Railway-sidings.)

Description.		A Stock on 31st Aug. 1916.	B Imports during Sept. 1916.	C Stock on 30th Sept. 1916.	D Approximate total deliveries during Sept. 1916.	E Increase or Decrease of Stock as compared with previous month.	F Actual deliveries from Port Trust & Importers' Godowns.	Corresponding Stocks on 31st Sept. 1915.	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.
Cotton Piece-goods ..	Bales.	34,760	4,382	31,065	8,517	—3,695	8,880	52,412	55,362	40,600	26,351	16,679
Cotton Piece-goods ..	Cases.	35,638	12,377	33,609	14,406	—2,029	9,633	58,234	84,771	63,410	38,721	33,899
Silk and Woollen Piece-goods	Bales.	292	355	273	374	—19	66	606	1,134	907	788	810
Silk and Woollen Piece-goods	Cases.	961	2,148	942	2,167	—19	251	1,539	2,925	2,870	2,637	2,352
Cotton Twist and Yarns	Packages.	6,411	30,68	6,436	3,043	+25	1,333	9,238	9,752	6,502	8,445	5,615
Silk and Woollen Twist and Yarns	Packages.	2,492	690	2,449	733	—43	597	2,684	1,444	2,750	1,389	1,322
Copper—Braziers ..	Tons.	2,690	19	2,539	170	—151	155	4,120	4,833	1,433	1,860	3,693
Yellow Metal—Braziers	Tons.	975	1	778	198	—197	200	2,052	3,824	1,265	1,504	3,587

N. B.—Approximate Total Deliveries (Columns D) are arrived at by adding Column A and Column B and deducting therefrom (Column C). It should be noted however that the figures in Column B are obtained from the Bills of Entry and that the goods which they represent may not have been actually received in the Docks during the month named. The Total Delivery Figures therefore, while working out correctly in the long run, can only be considered as approximate in regard to each particular month.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS

THE TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

	Rs.
Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st July 1916 ..	1,04,984
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ..	23,248
Total earnings from 1st April to 31st July 1916 ..	5,08,023
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ..	49,005

AHMEDABAD PRANTEJ RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st July 1916 ..	23,823
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ..	1,459
Total earnings from 1st April to 31st July 1916 ..	1,25,211
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ..	30,491

AHMEDABAD DHOLKA RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st July 1916 ..	8,696
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ..	444
Total earnings from 1st April to 31st July 1916 ..	43,134
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ..	4,454

AMRITSAR PATTI RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending 30th Sept. 1916 ..	13,200
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ..	290
Total earnings from 1st April to 30th Sept. 1916. ..	3,24,387
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ..	52,043

NADIAD-KAPADVANJ RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st July 1916 ..	9,449
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ..	79
Total earnings from 1st April to 31st July 1916 ..	51,780
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ..	2,238

GODHRA-LUNAVADA RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st July 1916 ..	3,239
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ..	235
Total earnings from 1st April to 31st July 1916 ..	18,415
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ..	363

CHAMPANER SHIVRAJPUR LIGHT RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st July 1916 ..	4,589
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ..	977
Total earnings from 1st April to 31st July 1916 ..	31,168
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ..	10,203

CENTRAL PROVINCES RAILWAYS.

Statement of traffic for the month of July 1916 ..	40,546
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ..	18,273
Total earnings from 1st April to 31st July 1916 ..	1,93,720
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ..	87,759

SIALKOT-NAROWAL RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 30th September, 1916 ..	3,750
Total earnings from 1st April to 30th September 1916 ..	98,508

MANDRA-BHON RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 30th September, 1916 ..	2,300
Total earnings from 1st April to 30th September 1916 ..	75,922

PAPER FROM COTTON STALKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In the issue of "Bombay Chronicle" of 10th October, you have brought to the notice of the public, the discovery of the manufacture of paper from cotton-stalks made in Berlin on 30th July last.

I had forwarded a bundle of green cotton stalks to the Director of Agriculture and Industries, C. P., Nagpur, with a view that he should investigate into the matter and see whether paper can be manufactured from cotton stalks. The Director was kind enough to ask the opinion of the agricultural chemist, who, after due investigation, submitted a favourable report on the matter. The accompanying correspondence between me and the Director of Industries, Nagpur, will clearly show that the experiment was successful and that paper can be manufactured from cotton stalks, which are in abundance in C. P. and Berar. I think, C. P. Administration can claim the discovery which was made earlier than that at Berlin. The correspondence will be found interesting and instructive especially in view of the Royal Commission on Industries.—Yours, etc.,

G. N. SAHASRABUDHE.

Ellichpur Cantt. Berar.

From, C. G. Leftwich, Director of Agriculture and Industries, Central Provinces.
To, Raosahib G. N. Sahasrabudhe, Pleader, Ellichpur Cantt.

Nagpur, dated 2nd September, 1916.

Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 16th instant, enquiring about the manufacture of paper pulp from green cotton stalks, I have the honour to enclose herewith for your information a copy of a report from Mr. Plymen, Agricultural Chemist to Government, together with specimens of paper pulp made in his laboratory from cotton stalks.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) C. G. LEFTWICH,
Director of Agriculture and Industries, C. P.

REPORT ON THE MANUFACTURE OF PAPER PLUP FROM COTTON STALKS.

The utilization of cotton stalks in the manufacture of paper pulp has been suggested at various times during recent years chiefly in America. In order to determine the details of the process and the nature of the product obtained experiments on a laboratory were made in the Agricultural Research Institute, Nagpur. The analysis of cotton stalks was first made and they were found to contain 42.4 per cent. of cellulose, 10.3 per cent. of moisture and 5.8 per cent. of mineral matter. The cellulose was determined by Cross and Bevans method and was of a good white colour. For the preparation of paper pulp the cotton stalks were roughly broken up into pieces about half an inch long and digested in a laboratory autoclave at a pressure of 3 atmosphere (145 deg. Co) with caustic alkali solution for about 5 hours. After washing the stalks were treated with bleaching powder. The pulp obtained is therefore a soda pulp but the alternative methods of preparing a sulphate or a sulphite pulp might also be tried if the chemicals were easily available.

The important process of beating the pulp could not be carried out very effectively in the laboratory as no hand beating can take the place of the beating engine of the paper works. Small samples of paper were however made and are enclosed to show that paper can be prepared from cotton stalks. The samples do not pretend to indicate what might be obtained by the proper appliances of paper works as no filling or finish has been given.

I have written to one of the leading paper works in India to know if they would give me a trade opinion on samples of pulp, but they are too full of work at present to do so, although they would be quite willing to assist when normal conditions prevail again.

If Raosahib Sahasrabudhe would like to go into the matter further, I would be quite willing to write to leading manufacturers of paper-making machinery and get an estimate from them of the cost of plant for a paper works. The local considerations are (a) quantity of raw material available within a reasonable area; (b) cost of chemicals and fuel; (c) quantity and quality of water supply; (d) product to be obtained whether (i) paper completely made or (ii) half stuff, i.e., bleached but unbeaten pulp.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Mahomedan: 16th of Jelhaz, 1334.
Hindu: 3rd of Aswin Vad, 1972.
Parsi: 4th of Ardibest, 1286.
Sunrise: 6h. 33m.; Sunset: 6h. 17m.
Phase of the Moon: Last Quarter, 19th Oct.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Fire-Walking Performance, in aid of War Relief Fund, Chaupati, 7 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: H. M. Government War films "Britain Prepared" at 6 and 9-30 p. m.
Magical Performance in aid of the "Cruzada das Mulheres Portuguezas" in the Hall of the Instituto Luso-Indiano, 9-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, October 15.

Moslem Students' Union: Dr. P. N. Darswala's lecture on "Public Opinion and Reform," Union Hall, Chaupaty, at 6 p.m.
P. and O. Company's mail steamer Khiva leaves Bombay, English mails per this steamer close at the G. P. O. at 12 noon.

MONDAY, October 16.

Meeting of the Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Mails for Laurlenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra steamer Umhloti, via Dhanushkodi and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, October 18.

Standing Committee Meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Opera Company's play "To-night's the Night," 9-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: H. M. Government War films "Britain Prepared" at 6 and 9-30 p.m.
Royal Opera House: Cinema, 6-45 p.m. and 10-30 p.m.
America-India Cinema, Charni Road, 6-45 to 8-15, 8-30 to 10-0 and 10-15 to 11-45.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 6-30, 8-45 and 10 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

CLEGG—October 11th, 1916, at St. George's Hospital, Bombay, Joseph Clegg, Manager of the Wallace Flour Mills, Bombay, aged 47 years.

1ST TROOP BOMBAY BADEN POWELL BOY SCOUTS.

Oct. 13.

Orders for the week ending October 22nd.—Wednesday, 18th:—Plain clothes parade on Oval at 6 p.m. Patrol and Troop Drill towards efficiency.

Thursday, 19th:—Bugle practice at 6 p.m. on Beach.

Saturday, 21st:—Swimming parade at 8-30 a.m. at Back Bay Baths. Uniform parade on Oval at 4 p.m. tracking and flag raiding. Compulsory.

Enrollments.—Scout A. Balfour is taken on the strength and is posted to the Kangaroo Patrol, with effect from date. Cubs Spence and Ericson, posted to the Wolf Cubs Pack with effect from date

A. G. FOOX,
A/S/M in Charge, 1st Troop Bombay Baden Powell Boy Scouts.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Col Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., A.D.C., Commanding.

Oct. 14.

Orderly N.C. Officers for the week ending 21st October 1916:—
Sergeant C. H. Heylett and Lance Corpl. F. C. Spencer.
Riding School:—Riding School daily except Thursday for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts 7-15 a.m.
Signalling Class.—Heliorgaph instruction under Major H. J. Wallis (I.A.) on the following days of the ensuing week:
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Rendezvous Rajibai Tower 7-15 a.m.
Squadron Parade.—The Squadron will parade on Thursday morning next, the 19th inst. Rendezvous Church Gate Station 7-15 a.m.
Dress.—Drill Order, khaki shirts, Rifles, swords and Bandoliers.
Route March.—The Squadron will parade on Saturday October 21st and will march to Santa Cruz.
Rendezvous Mahaluxmi Station 3-30 p.m. Train leaves Church Gate 2-55 p.m.
Dress.—Drill Order. Khaki shirts, Regimental saddles, no arms.
Issue of Arms.—Members are requested to draw their arms from Headquarters any day between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.
Promotions and Appointments:—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotion and appointments dated 11th October 1916:—
Lance Corporal H. E. Jones "C" Troop to be Corporal and Acting Paymaster.
Lance Corporal F. S. White to be Corporal.
Trooper J. S. Gratton "A" Troop to be Lance Corporal.
Troopers G. F. Hill, Jas Smith and J. A. Kay "B" Troop to be Lance Corporals.
Troopers G. M. Rose and R. C. Giles, "D" Troop to be Lance Corporals.
Enrolment:—The following members having joined are taken on the strength and posted to "A" Troop:—
Messrs. Harold George Sale, and Thomas William Brough.
Lecture:—There will be a lecture on Reconnaissance on Wednesday 1st November: time will be notified later.

(Sd.) F. C. Annesley, 2nd Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Lieut.-Col. P. R. Cadell, C. I. E., Commanding.

Oct. 14.

352. Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by "D" Company during week ending 14th inst. Next for duty "E" Coy.
353. Company Field Training.
Detail:—Sunday October 15th "F" Company.
Sunday October 22nd "H" Company.
Sunday October 29th "A", "B", "E", Coy.
Companies will parade at Bori Bunder Station at 6 a.m. on the above dates, and will return to Bombay before 5 p.m. Havresack rations and water-bottles to be carried.
Dress.—At option of Officers Commanding Coys.
354. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—
October 10th to 20th (except on 15th) "C" Company.
October 21st to 24th, "J" Company.
October 25th, Machine Gunners.
355. Miniature Range.—From October 1st, the Miniature Range is allotted in accordance with schedule of training issued to Officers Commanding Coys.
356. Signalling.—Signalling Class will parade at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters on Tuesdays and Thursdays.
361. Officers' Dress.—All Officers except Scots Coy. will in future wear new pattern tonees, which can be obtained from Or. Mr. Stores in exchange for those at present in use.
362. Regimental Shirts.—In future special small chevrons will be sewn on and worn with Regimental Shirts. N.C. Officers should exchange their present chevrons for the new pattern at the Or. Mr. Stores after the 15th inst.

(Sd.) R. L. McNeill, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Colonel G. K. Walker, C.I.E., Commanding, Poona Volunteer Rifles.

POONA, Oct. 13.

958—Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending 14th October, 1916:—
At Headquarters—
Buglers, Friday and Saturday, at 5-30 p.m.
At Satara—
Machine Gun parade, Saturday, at 5 p.m.
959—Musketry.—The Rifle Range will be open for Class firing at 7-30 a.m. daily except Thursdays and Sundays until further orders. Members wishing to fire should send in their names to the Headquarter Office two days beforehand.
The Camp of Exercise will commence on 13th January, 1917, and all members of the Corps are expected to complete their annual course of musketry for the current season before that date.
960—Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range at Headquarters is allotted for the week ending 14th October, 1916, as follows:—
Friday, Recruits at 7 a.m. and 5 p.m.
Saturday, Officers Voluntary Revolver practice at 7-30 a.m.
961—Promotion.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotion in "A" Company:—
No. 4190, Sergt. T. Dobson to be Cr. Sergt vice Howie promoted to Commissioned rank from 25th August, 1916.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, 2nd-Lieut.,
Adjutant, Poona Volunteer Rifles.

STRING BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND

By kind permission of the Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., B.B. & C.I. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at the Esplanade Band Stand this evening, commencing at 6 p.m. (weather permitting.)

March.—Folies Bergere	Lincke
Selection.—Tina	Rubens
Valse.—Where my Caravan Has Rested	Lohr.
Morceau.—Je Sais Que Vous Etes Jolie	Christine.
Overture.—William Tell	Rossini
Oriental.—Scene A Dervish Chorus	Sebek.
Selection.—Our Allies	Pether
One Step.—In the Night	Gilbert

A MAJICAL PERFORMANCE.

A performance in aid of the Cruzadadas Mulheres Portuguezas will be held in the hall of the Instituto Luso Indiano to-morrow at 9-30 p.m.

DR. GULAMALLY'S EYE HOSPITAL.

At Dr. Gulamally's Eye Hospital, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay the total attendance of different nationalities in September last was 799, males being 593 and 206 females.

A CHARITY SALE.

A sale of work will be held in the hall of the new building attached to the Clare Road Convent (Byculla) this evening from 3 to 9 p.m.

STUDENTS' DEBATE AT Y. M. C. A.

Prof. V. G. Rao, Bar-at-Law will preside at the debate, which is open to all University students, in the Bowen Hall, Lamington Road, Girgaum, to-night at 9 p.m. the subject being "Reform versus Orthodoxy."

ARYA SAMAJ.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaon to-morrow at 6 p.m., (B.T.), when Pandit Balkrishna Sharma will deliver a lecture in "Luxmi Pooja."

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There were three attacks (including two imported from Poona) and two deaths from plague on Thursday, Girgaum reporting one attack and one death, Bhuleshwar and Northern Fort one attack each and Hospitals one death. The total mortality from all causes was 86. Of the 2,478 rats caught seven were found to be infected.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION

An examination of the Home Nursing Class under the auspices of the Bombay Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association with Dr. C. C. Merchant, as Lecturer was conducted by Dr. K. S. Patel, Demonstrator in Physiology, Grant Medical College on 30th September and the following candidates are declared successful:

(1) Manchersha Maneckji Kutar, (2) Framroze Khushedji Chhapgar, (3) P. P. Badlani, (4) Hormasji Jehangirsha Bhivandiwalla, (5) Naoshirvan Pherozeshah Bilimoria, (6) Felix Joseph Braganza, (7) Jehangir Khurshedji Chhapgar, (8) Homi Khurshedji Guard, (9) Ramrao Dharmaji Khada, (10) Dhanjishah Ardeshir Lashkari, (11) Fardunji Bhikaji Lashkari, (12) Amratlal Rajkaran Mehta, (13) Gafoor Valibhai Nathani, (14) Ardeshir Pestonji Navsarivala, (15) M. K. Pillay, (16) Tehmurasp Rustamji Settna, (17) Parior Jamshedji Shroff, (18) Darasha Jamshedji Shroff, (19) Homi Sorabji Surty, (20) Navasji Ardeshir Turner, (21) Jamshed Jehangir Vatch, (23) Narhatishanker A. Joshi, (24) Kaikhasru M. Driver.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

"BRITAIN PREPARED" TO-NIGHT.

To-night at 6 and 9-30 p.m. will be the inauguration of a new era in Cinematography for Bombay when the Admiralty, War Office, and Ministry of Munitions will give a pictorial account of their activities and energies in their various spheres, under the title "Britain Prepared." Mr. Bandman, has been entrusted by the Government Cinema Committee with the propaganda work for India and the Far East, and his representative has already given exhibitions to H. E. the Viceroy, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief and the leading members of Government in Simla. A similar exhibition is now about to be given to his Majesty the Emperor of Japan on the occasion of the birthday festivities. When these films were first shown at the Empire Theatre, London, they were introduced by Mr. Balfour in his capacity as First Lord of the Admiralty and great comment was made on the fact of the First Lord's appearance on the stage of a Variety Theatre. During the exhibition Mr. Balfour said:—

"Though I appear on this to me rather unaccustomed theatre of operations (laughter), it is because in my judgment the spectacle you have already witnessed and I think even more the spectacle you are about to witness is something much more than an afternoon's amusement for idle folk. The wonderful photographs that you have seen and those you are about to see, marvellous as examples of the photographer's art, are big with lessons of the deepest import to us and to the world." (Cheers.)

Previous to this a private Command Exhibition was given before their Majesties King George and Queen Mary who graciously bestowed their patronage on these wonderful films.

The films shown in Bombay to-night are the same as shown in London, which roused such great enthusiasm and it is needless to say that every true British subject should make a point of seeing this great Kinematograph review of the activities of our Army, Navy and Flying Corps not only to see for themselves how Britain Prepared to crush the scourge of civilisation but to give substantial help to Military Charities, as a large percentage of the proceeds are collected by the Cinema Committee and handed over to the War Office. This Film will be shown twice nightly until Tuesday next and after that every evening at 6 p.m. The Bandman Opera Co., open next Wednesday the 18th with the Bombay favourite "To-night's the Night." Seats for the War Films can be booked at the Excelsior. The next series of War Films to be screened are the French Official "Battle of Verdun" and the remarkable British Government Film "The Battle of the Somme."

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

DR. BODIE OPENS TO-DAY.

Dr. Bodie and his Royal Magnets open their farewell Bombay season at the Royal Opera House this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Matinee performances have in the past proved remarkably successful here, so large crowds are confidently expected both to-day and to-morrow afternoon. Night shows will be given at 9-45. Between the two, for the week-end only, a special cinema programme will be submitted. This includes a wonderful spectacular classical story called "Theodora," in which Mlle. Sahary Djeli, the world's greatest classical and oriental dancer, takes the leading part.

Dr. Bodie's programme will be different from those presented by him on his last visit, and he promises a first-class drawing-room entertainment, including some really clever conjuring and ventriloquism. He will naturally display his electric and hypnotic wonders, and these will prove as mystifying as ever. With some three tons of apparatus a clever artist like Dr. Bodie could keep an audience entertained for hours at a time. In some of his biggest demonstrations he is helped by La Belle Electra, who can pass so much electricity through her body white under hypnotic influence that she has been christened the Human Leyden Jar.

THE CIRCUS OF DEATH.

A SENSATIONRL FILM.

There is a great demand for subjects of a sensational character, provided that the incidents, however improbable, are treated with conviction and artistic sincerity. No one who witnesses the exhibition of "The Circus of Death" at the New Alexandra theatre, will deny that the producer has more than acted up to these convictions and has produced a film full of startling sensation renedered with a plausibility which lends to the creations of imaginations, and romance, the realism of everyday life, embellished by every resource of setting possible to the most lavish expenditure and the greatest constructive skill. "The Jockey of Death" exhibited in Bombay some time ago, produced by the same producer, appeared to be the last word in elaborate sensationalism, and in producing a successor, it was essential not only that the standard should be maintained, but that some fresh and original incident should be provided to further excite the public fancy. It will be readily admitted that the producer has succeeded to admiration, and the great scene in this remarkable film will afford ample material for comment and discussion mouths to come. Some wonderful pictures, taken on the most elaborate scale, give realistic glimpses of the different phases of life in a great circus, including its procession to town, some fine performances in the ring, views of the stables etc. The second half of the film is devoted to a gorgeous equestrian pantomime and an exciting fire in the circus. The great sensational scene, however, is where a chimpanzee, belonging to the circus, steals a baby from its nursery and climbs with it to the top of a huge factory chimney, where the huge furnaces are belching forth volumes of smoke. Members of the fire brigade attempt in vain to reach it, and it is rescued by Evelyn, the heroine of the film, who climbs up by the lightning conductor and lowers the baby down by a rope. The scene is so exciting, that no audience, seeing the apparent danger of the child's position, will be able to resist the sigh of relief after it has safely been lowered to the arms of its parents. The most tense moment is that when the heroine climbing the fire escape, finds that the ladders are too short, and clutching the lightning conductor makes her way up.

The film will be shown to-night and during the ensuing week at the Alexandra Cinema, near the Crawford Market, and the Olympia Sandhurst Road, Girgaum.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 13th.

Beme	Younger	Rangoon, Sept. 23
Dara	Loftus	Marseilles, Sept. 22
Tenshin Maru	Ozaki	Kobe, Sept. 10

DEPARTURES.

Oct 13th.

Lhasa	King	Karachi

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer	*Dunera	for	Zanzibar
,,	Rounton Grange	for	Liverpool, &c.
,,	Dara	for	Middlesborough
,,	Tenshin Maru	for	Kobe, &c.

* To arrive.

S. S. Rangoon Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Rangoon Maru left Singapore for Hongkong (Eastward bound) on the 12th instant.

S. S. Beme:—The steamer Beme, 1,899 tons, Captain Y. Younger, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, which port she had left on the 22nd ultimo, with a cargo of kerosine oil in bulk.

S. S. Dara:—The steamer Dara, 3,082 tons, Captain E. Loftus, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles, which port she had left on the 22nd ultimo, with ballast.

S. S. Tenshin Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Tenshin Maru, 2,478 tons, Captain R. Ozaki, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, which port she had left on the 10th ultimo, with a general cargo and 4 cabin passengers.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 959 tons, Captain C. R. King, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Shinkoku Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Shinkoku Maru left Singapore for Moji (homeward bound) on the 11th instant.

S. S. Malay Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Saigon Maru left Singapore for Colombo (outward bound) on the 11th inst.

S. S. Saigon Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Malay Maru (outward bound) arrived at Colombo on the 12th instant.

S. S. Totomi Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Totomi Maru left Singapore for Colombo (westward bound), on the 11th instant.

S. S. Kurohime Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Kurohime Maru left Hongkong for Bombay on the 11th instant and is due here on 31st October, 1916.

Friday, 12th October, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B. Montebello	Andrew	J. F. & Co
C. & R. Clan Fraser	Maison	J. F. & Co
D. & E. Yetorofu Maru		N. Y. Kaisha
H. Singaporean	Saunderson	M. M. Shirazi
K. Vary	Jobsen	

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Aviemoor		M. M. & Co
2 Porto de Adalia	Alberto	Rubattino Line
4 Zavanee	Ockerlh	H. S. Shustree
5 Bandai Maru		M. M. Shirazi
8 Bohrein	Bomet	T. M. & Co
12 Jehangir	Lewis	T. M. & Co
15 Sardar		H. S. Shustary

H. D. D.

Tug Harold	H. I. Dixon & Co
H. M. S. Vengeance	Director R. I. M.

M. W. D. D.

Braunfels	Director R. I. M

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Karoa	Handcock	M. M. & Co
3 City of Calcutta		W. & A. G. & Co
5 Malto		P. & O.
6 Khiva	Potter	P. & O. S. N. Co
15 Taisho Maru	Yamata	

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

garoda		M. M. & Co
Beme	Younger	S. W. & Co
City of Calcutta	Rigby	W. & A. G. & Co
Dara	Pallett	W. & A. G. & Co
Ora &	Loftus	J. F. & Co
Rondo-Dia	Aboo	Blampi
Oria	Babo	M. M. & Co
astebello	Andrew	J. F. & Co
urant	Thomson	B. & P. S. N. Co
adda	Andreasen	M. M. & Co
ocke	Sura	W. & A. G. & Co
Nidar	Bruce	T. M. & Co
yo Maru	Palata	W. & A. G. & Co
Clisette	Armitage	P. & O. S. N. Co
nshin Maru	Ozaki	N. Y. K.
rawa	Hepburn	M. M. & Co
etorof Maru	Hirata	N. Y. K.

EXPORTS

FOR LONDON.

Khiva (s) 9 bales goat and sheep skin, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 9 bales goat and sheep skin, Abba and E. H. Mahomed; 12 bales sheep skins, A. Cassam; 6 bales cow hides, H. A. Oomer and Sons; 10 bales cow hides, A. Abdoola and Co.; 5 bales calf skins, A. Abdoola and Co.; 26 bales cow hides and calf skins, R. M. Kooka; 27 bales cow hides and calf skins, V. Esmail and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Khiva (s) 12 cwts. gingelly seed, John Fachiri.

FOR GENOA.

Porto di Adalia (s) 100 bales cotton, H. M. Mehta and Co.; 200 cwts. cashewnuts, M. Jafferbhoy; 1,501 cwts. linseed, C. Boggiano and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Porto di Adalia (s) 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 1,100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Porto di Adalia (s) 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH.

Dara (s) 2,250 tons manganese ore, King King and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Rounton Grange (s) 1,000 tons manganese ore, King King and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malta (s) 12 cwts. coffee, A. C. Patel and Co.; 375 cwts. bees wax, A. C. Patel and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malta (s) 300 bales cotton twist, M. Amersey and Co.; 75 cwts. sharkfins, R. Dhunjee and Co.; 15 cwts. fishmaws, R. Dhunjee and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Yetorofu Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, H. Rambhagat and Co.; 200 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 175 bales cotton, S. Nathobhai and Co.; 200 bales cotton, C. Bomanji and Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Singaporean, from Busreh. Agents James Mackintosh and Co.—4,309 bags dates, 14 bags kismiss, 74 bundles 219 bales skins, 6 bales piece-goods, 78 bundles 10 bales wool, 150 cases rose water, 2 bundles 5 bales carpets, 21 bags salab, 64 bags 10 cases gum, 7 bags figs, 49 bags raisins, 11 bundles attari, 359 bags almonds, 58 bags 3 bundles cummin seed, 3 cases 256 jottas assafoetida, 22 cases 52 bags almond seed, 57 bags pista, 35 bundles cotton, 1 bundle walnuts, 3 bundles rugs, 10 bags 80 bundles miedder roots.

S. S. Salsette, from Aden, Agents M. M. and Co.—218 bars 1 box silver and assays, 1 box gold coins, 1 box specie, 5 boxes silk dresses.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers will perceive the special advantages offered by advertising in the . . .

Sunday Chronicle

We are prepared to quote for space and position on

Home, Literary and Art or Sporting pages.

The space being limited applications will be dealt with according to priority.

Frontispiece of Sunday "Chronicle" of 17th September, 1916.

ADVT. MANAGER, "SUNDAY CHRONICLE"
Meadows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

MOST SENSATIONAL!

That's what every one who has seen, says about the

"CIRCUS OF DEATH"

* * *

To those who had the good fortune to witness the "Jockey of Death," we positively declare that the

"CIRCUS OF DEATH"

surpasses it in every detail.

* * *

To those who have not witnessed the "J. of D.," we would only exhort, not to miss this Film.

* * *

To one and all we say "Come

TO-NIGHT

to the

OLYMPIA

Cinema, Sandhurst Road, critically see the Film and then say whether you enjoyed such rapturous 90 minutes ever before."

* * *

It's an opportunity of a Life-time.

S. K. N.

LOVE AND LARCENY.

FRENCH COUNTESS WHO STOLE FOR A GERMAN CLERK.

The disappearance from the West End of one of the prettiest and most fashionably dressed women about town, the Comtesse de Bourrienne, was explained by the action of the judge of the London Sessions in mail week in ordering the internment for the duration of the war of a woman named Josephine Bauer.

Mrs. Bauer and the comtesse are one and the same person. Actually Mrs. Bauer was charged with stealing from various West End hotels, and it was only after her arrest that her identity with the handsome comtesse was established.

The daughter of a French noble house, she has been twice married, first to her cousin, a French aristocrat, and, when he died, to a German clerk named Bauer, with whom she became infatuated.. The latter marriage took place in London nearly three years ago, and when her father heard of it he disowned her.

She was apparently very happy with her German mate, but when on the outbreak of war he was interned her resources quickly came to an end. Leaving her comfortable home in Bloomsbury she took a bed-sitting-room at the top of a house in Harley-street and blossomed out as the Comtesse de Bourrienne, (she is a descendant of Louis de Bourrienne the friend of Napoleon) and gave people to understand that she was engaged in Red Cross work. Dressed always in the latest fashion and seeming to be well supplied with money she was met and admired at many leading West End hotels.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following is the list of passengers per s. s. Khiva, leaving Bombay to-morrow for Marseilles and London:—

Rev R D Acland, Mrs Adam, Mr A M Ahmad, Mr R Barkeley, Mrs Barkeley-Smith, infant and nurse, Mr E B L Bedell, Miss M Birtill, Mr C H Blathwayt, Miss Brock, Mr L C and Mrs Buss, Mrs Chapman and maid Miss E St J Clarke, Sister Dorothea, Sister Edith Honore, Sister Edith Mary, Mr E Eliot, Lady Errington and maid, Rev J C Finlay, Mrs Finlay and infant, Mrs G L Goslin, Mrs C S C Harrison and 2 children, Mrs F H G Hutchinson and infant, Mr and Mrs E G Johnston, Mr J P Khambatta, Mrs D F Keegan, Mrs Charles Kerr, Mr S Lall, Mr Stuart Macdonald, Mrs N C Macleod, Miss Macleod, Master Macleod, Mr George Matthai, Mrs McCulloch, Mrs McNair, infant and governess, Mr A C Miller, Mrs Nash and child, Mr W Ness, Mrs D Orr, Lady Pinhey, Mr C Puryer, Mr P Robertson, Mr F M and Mrs Robinson, Mrs F C Rose, Mrs Salter and infant, Mrs G A Sanders, Miss S Stevenson, Mr W F Stowell, Mrs Strong, Mrs D O Sykes and 3 children, Mrs D A Thomas and infant, Rev C W Thompson, Mr C F Townley, Mrs Turner, 2 infants and nurse, Mrs Walker, child, infant and nurse, Mr W B and Mrs Whitney, Mr A Williamson, Mrs Yates, infant and nurse Miss E A Gordon, Mr S M Edwardes, CVO, CSI, ICS, Mrs F J Fisher, Mrs Phillips and 2 infants, Miss Beardall, Mr C A Peters, Mrs Stephen, child, and nurse, Miss M Pinhey, Mrs Cowern and child, Mrs Crabtree, child, 2 infants and nurse, Mrs Harvey and 2 infants, Mr O and Mrs Brinton, Mr H B and Mrs Evington, Mrs Wilson, child and nurse, Mrs C D'Arcy Crofton and infant.

WEDDING AT DEOLALI.

STEWART-MYLNE.

A very pretty wedding took place at Deolali, on Thursday, last, when Capt. W. Stewart R.A.M.C., was married to Miss Dorothy Mylne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Mylne of Rochampton, England.

The bride who had only arrived in Bombay by this week's Mail was the guest of the Ven. The Archdeacon of Bombay (who afterwards officiated) and Mrs. Barham. Lieut.-Colonel A. W. Sheen, R.A.M.C., (T.F.), Officer Commanding No. 34, (The Welsh) General Hospital, gave the bride away, and Major L. Bathe Rawling, R.A.M.C., (T.F.), acted as best man. There were four bridesmaids, all little children, the Misses Barnardo, Miss Maltby and Miss Chadwick. The bride was dressed in a gown of pale grey ninon, very full skirt and touches of lemon colour on the bodice. Her white lace picture hat also had touches of the same colour. She carried a bouquet of beautiful white flowers, presented by Mrs. Maltby and Mrs. Chadwick. The Church was charmingly decorated by the Matron and Sisters and the happy couple left the Church through an archway of swords formed by the Officers of the Welsh Hospital; and through lines of N.C.O.'s and men.

A reception was held at the Garrison Mess, where in a very happy speech Lieut.-Colonel D. F. Stuart, (Commandant of the Station) proposed the health of the bridal couple, which was drunk with musical honours. Amongst those present were Mrs. Barham, wearing a very happy pretty blue gown, Mrs. A. W. Sheen, in ninon and a large black hat, Mrs. Barnardo, in white, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Gunning, Mrs. Molony, Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. Chadwick, Mrs. Maltby, Mrs. Louis, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Dudding, Mrs. Geddes and Mrs. East of Nasik, and the Matron (Miss Earle) the Assistant Matron (Miss Connell) and Nursing Sisters of the Welsh Hospital and all the Officers of the Garrison and No. 34 (The Welsh) General Hospital to which Capt. Stewart is attached.

The happy pair left later in the afternoon for Nasik, by Car, where the first part of the honeymoon will be spent, the bride travelling in a very smart gown of biscuit colour crepe de chine with a brown and biscuit colour hat to match.

The Liverpool Trades Council have passed a very strongly-worded resolution on this case. The Council expresses no opinion respecting the refusal to obey orders, "but is decidedly convinced that such refusal should be treated in accordance with the King's Regulations." It also pledges itself to use every endeavour to secure the punishment of every officer responsible, commissioned or non-commissioned. This resolution has been forwarded to the King, the Prime Minister, and Lord Derby.

STORY OF FAILURE TO RELIEVE KUT

SIR PERCY LAKE'S DESPATCH.

SANNAIYAT BARRED THE WAY.

EXCEPTIONAL PHYSICAL OBSTACLES.

"DONE ALL THAT MEN CAN DO."

SHORTAGE OF RIVER TRANSPORT.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 13.

General Sir Percy Lake's despatches describing the operations of the Indian Expeditionary Force D. from January 19th to 30th April, has been published in a Gazette of India Extraordinary. General Lake writes:—

The period now under report includes three phases in the further attempt to relieve Kut.

The first phase.—From 19th to 23rd January.—Unsuccessful attempt to force the Hannah Defile. Commander Lieutenant-General Sir F. Aylmer.

The second phase.—From 24th January to 10th March.—A period of rest and reorganisation, followed by the unsuccessful attempt to outflank the enemy's right in the vicinity of the Dujaila Redoubt. Commander Lieutenant-General Sir F. Aylmer.

The third phase.—From 11th March to 30th April.—A brief period of preparation followed by the attack and capture of the Hannah and Falahiyah positions, failure to force the Sannaiyat position and the fall of Kut. Commander Lieutenant-General Sir G. F. Gorringe.

The general position of affairs on the Tigris front on January 19th, 1916 was that the bulk of General Aylmer's force after the heavy fighting referred to in paragraph 2 was encamped on the left bank of the Tigris above the Wadi river. The advanced troops were in touch with the Turks entrenched in their Umm-Al-Hannah position. General Aylmer was actively engaged in reorganising his forces for a further advance with the least possible delay. He fully realised that an immediate advance must involve some deficiencies in his organisation and fighting strength but was influenced by the following factors:—

(1) General Townshend's reports as to the limit of his food supplies and the influence of food supply questions generally on the operations of the relieving column.

(2) General Townshend's anxiety about the sufficiency of his ammunition supply and the condition of some of his troops.

(3) The rapidity with which the Turks might be able to reinforce the troops opposed to General Townshend and the desirability of forestalling them.

It was, I understand, these three considerations that has mainly influenced my predecessor in ordering General Aylmer to advance as early in January as possible with the force which would then be concentrated at Ali Gharbi. It was not until after the heavy fighting for the Hannah position on January 21st that General Townshend's report, of January 25th, 1916, to the effect that as regards food supplies he could hold out for another 84 days, reached the General Headquarters. The difficulty experienced in pushing up reinforcements, supplies and munitions of war to the front seriously affected the operations.

The number of steamers available in January, 1916, for river transport purposes was practically the same as when in June, 1915, the first advance up the Tigris took place. Additional river craft had from time to time been demanded as augmentations to the force in Mesopotamia were decided upon, but owing to the peculiar conditions, which vessels intended for the intricate navigation of the Tigris have to satisfy, the provision of these vessels was a difficult problem necessarily entailing long delays and the supply was never able to keep pace with the requirements of the force. In consequence of this it was never possible during the period, now under report, either to concentrate at the Tigris front the whole of the forces available in the country or to equip such forces as could be concentrated there with sufficient transport to enable them to operate freely at any distance from the river.

It was always necessary therefore for the general headquarters to balance most carefully the flow of reinforcements and supplies so that the former should not outrun the latter.

THE FIRST PHASE.

The first phase (19th to 23rd January). After the Battle of Wadi River General Aylmer's leading troops had followed the retreating Turks to the Hannah position and entrenched themselves at the mouth of the defile so as to shut the enemy in and limit his power of taking the offensive. The weather at this period was extraordinarily unfavourable. Heavy rains caused the river to come down in flood and overflow its banks and converted the ground on either bank into a veritable bog. Our bridge across the Wadi was washed away several times, while the boisterous winds greatly interfered with the construction of a bridge across the Tigris. Here some 400 yards in width it was essential to establish artillery on the right bank of the Tigris, so as to support by enfilading fire the attack of our infantry against the Hannah position. Guns and troops were ferried across with difficulty owing to the high wind and heavy squalls of rain, but by the 19th all the troops allotted to the right bank had crossed over and were established in the position from which they were required to co-operate with the main force on the left bank.

OVERWHELMED BY NUMBERS.

Meanwhile, the leading infantry brigades on the left bank had pushed nearer the enemy. January the 20th was devoted to a systematic bombardment of his position and during the night the infantry pushed forward their advanced line to within 200 yards of the enemy's trenches. On the morning of the 21st under cover of an intensive bombardment our infantry moved to the attack on our right. The troops got to within 100 yards of the enemy's line, but were unable to advance further out. The left column consisting of the Black Watch, 6th Jats and 41st Dogras penetrated the front line with a rush capturing the trenches which they held for about an hour and a half. Supports were sent forward but losing direction and coming under heavy fire failed to reach them. Thus the left remained unsupported and our previously successful troops when Turkish counter-attacks developed, were overwhelmed by numbers and forced to retire. Heavy rain now began to fall and continued throughout the day. The telephone communication broke down and communication by orderly became slow and uncertain. After further artillery bombardment the attack was renewed at 1 p.m. but by this time the heavy rain had converted the ground into a sea of mud rendering rapid movement impossible. The enemy's fire was heavy and effective, inflicting severe losses and though every effort was made, the assault failed. Our troops maintained their position until dark and then slowly withdrew to the main trenches which had been previously occupied some 1,500 yards from those of the enemy. As far as possible all the wounded were brought in during the withdrawal but their sufferings and hardships were acute under the existing climatic conditions when vehicles and stretcher bearers could scarcely move in the deep mud. To renew the attack on the 22nd was not practicable. The losses on the 21st had been heavy, the ground was still a quagmire and the troops exhausted. A six hours' armistice was arranged in order to bury the dead and removed the wounded to a shelter. I cannot sufficiently express my admiration for the courage and dogged determination of the force engaged. For days they bivouacked in driving rain on soaked and sodden ground. Three times they were called upon to advance over perfectly flat country, deep in mud and absolutely devoid of cover against well constructed and well planned trenches manned by a brave and stubborn enemy approximately their equal in numbers. They showed a spirit of endurance and self-sacrifice of which their country may well be proud.

THE SECOND PHASE.

The second phase—24th January to 10th March. The hurried improvisation of temporary brigades, divisions, etc., with which the force had been obliged to commence its advance from Ali Gharbi, was now showing its inherent weakness. Divisions and brigades, the units of which knew each other and had served together in France had perforce been broken up to meet the difficulties of transport on a long sea voyage. There had been no time on arrival in Mesopotamia to await belated units. In many cases field ambulances had arrived after the combatant units. Brigade and divisional formations had been made up with such units as were first available. This was a severe handicap to the troops and steps were now taken to reconstitute the formations as far as possible in their original condition. Throughout the month of February preparations were made for resuming the offensive. Reinforcements were pushed up from the base by steamer and the route march reorganisation and training were carried on at the front. On the left bank our trenches were again pushed forward towards the Hannah position. Frequent reconnaissances were made by land and air on both banks. During this period no severe fighting took place, though several minor operations were undertaken to gain information and to harass the enemy. On February 11th the bridge which had been destroyed by floods on January 14th was replaced. The situation at the end of February was briefly as follows. On the left bank the enemy having been reinforced still held the Hannah position in force. Further in the rear were other defensive lines at Falahiyah, Sannaiyat Nakhailat and along the northern part the Es Sinn position. All except the last named had been constructed since the battle of Hannah on 21st January. They were all protected on both flanks by the Tigris and the Suwaikie marsh respectively. On the right bank the Es Sinn position constituted the Turkish main line of defence with an advanced position near Beit Aiessa. The right flank of the Es Sinn position rested on the Dujailah redoubt, which lay some five miles south of the river and 14 miles south-west of the British lines on the right bank. It was decided to attack the Turkish right flank and the Dujailah redoubt as the first step towards the relief of Kut before the arrival of the flood season expected about the middle of March. It was feared that as soon as the Tigris came down in flood the Turks would cut the bunds and so flood the country as to render further offensive operations impracticable. The whole area was so flat that there was hardly any portion of it which could safely be said to be above the flood level. General Aylmer made his arrangements accordingly. He decided not to wait for further reinforcements, but to advance with the maximum force for which land transport could be made available with two days' food and water. To conceal his intentions during the period of preparation our artillery on both banks engaged the enemy's trenches on the left bank, whilst the force in front of the Hannah position displayed great activity. Operations were again interrupted at the beginning of March by adverse weather conditions. This delay was unfortunate as it gave time to the enemy to construct trenches, closing the gap which hitherto existed between the Dujailah Redoubt and the Hai river.

ATTEMPT TO SURPRISE TURKS.

On the afternoon of March 7th General Aylmer assembled his subordinate commanders and gave his final instruction, laying particular stress on the fact that the operation was designed to effect a surprise and that to prevent the enemy forestalling us it was essential that the first phase of the operation, *i.e.* the capture of the Dujailah Redoubt should be pushed through with the utmost vigor. His dispositions were briefly as follows:—The greater part of a division under General Younghusband, assisted by naval gunboats contained the enemy on the left bank. The remaining troops were formed into two columns under General Kemball and General Keary respectively, a reserve of infantry and cavalry Brigade being held at the Corps Commander's own disposal. General Kemball's column, covered on the outer flank by the cavalry brigade, was to make a turning movement to attack the Dujailah Redoubt from the south, supported by the remainder of the force operating from a position to the east of the Redoubt.

HIGHLY PREJUDICIAL DELAY.

The night march by this large force, which led across the enemy's front to a position on his right flank, was a difficult operation entailing movement over unknown ground and requiring most careful arrangements to attain success. Thanks to excellent Staff work and good marching discipline, the troops reached their allotted positions apparently undiscovered by the enemy, but while General Keary's column was in position at daybreak ready to support General Kemball's attack, the latter's command did not reach the point selected for its deployment in the Dujailah depression until more than an hour later. This delay was highly prejudicial to the success of the operation. In spite of their late arrival the presence of so large a force seems to have been quite unexpected by the Turks as the Dujailah Redoubt was apparently lightly held when our column reached their allotted positions. Prompt and energetic action would probably have forestalled the enemy's reinforcements but time was lost by waiting for the guns to register and to carry out reconnaissances and when nearly three hours later General Kemball's troops advanced to the attack, they were strongly opposed by the enemy from trenches, cleverly concealed in the brushwood and were unable to take further ground for some time, though assisted by General Keary's attack upon the Redoubt. From the east the southern attack was now reinforced and by 1 p.m. had pushed forward to within 500 yards of the Redoubt but concealed trenches again stopped further progress and the Turks made several counter-attacks with reinforcements which had now arrived from the direction of Magasis.

INSUFFICIENT WATER SUPPLY.

It was about this time that the Corps Commander received from his engineer officers the unwelcome news that the water supply contained in the rain water pools in the Dujailah Depression, upon which he had reckoned, was insufficient and could not be increased by digging. It was clear, therefore, that unless the Dujailah Redoubt could be carried that day the scarcity of water would of itself compel our troops to fall back. Preparations were accordingly made for a further assault on the Redoubt and at 5-15 p.m. attacks were launched from the south and east under cover of a heavy bombardment. The 9th and 28th Infantry Brigades got within 200 yards of the southern face where they were held up by heavy fire, although reinforced. Meanwhile the 8th Infantry Brigade supported by the 37th had assaulted from the east. The two leading battalions of the former, the Manchesters and the 59th Rifles and some of the 37th Infantry Brigade succeeded in gaining a foot-hold in the Redoubt, but here they were heavily counter-attacked by large enemy reinforcements and being subjected to an extremely rapid and accurate shrapnel fire from concealed guns in the vicinity of Sinn, after they were forced to fall back to the position from which they started, the troops, who had been under arms for some 30 hours including a long night march, were now much exhausted and General Aylmer considered that a renewal of the assault during the night of 8th and 9th March could not be made with any prospect of success. Next morning the enemy's position was found to be unchanged and General Aylmer finding himself faced with the deficiency of water already referred to decided upon the immediate withdrawal of his force to the Wadi, which was reached the same night. The evacuation of our wounded preceded our retirement. The first parties of the wounded reached Wadi at 4 p.m. on March 9th, and the last wounded man was attended to in the hospital at that place at 2 p.m. March 10th. The corps commander speaks in high terms of the gallantry and devotion displayed by the Officers and the Subordinates of the Medical Service and the army bearer corps during the fighting. They collected and attended to the wounded under heavy fire, in a manner which called forth the admiration of the whole force.

THE THIRD PHASE.

The Third Phase: 11th March to 30th April. No further operations of any importance occurred during March though minor engagements took place on the right bank, in which the enemy trenches were taken and prisoners captured, but rain fell and the Tigris came down in heavy flood on March 5th, causing extensive inundations which compelled our troops to evacuate their advanced positions on that bank. For the remainder of the whole month there was a strenuous struggle with the inundations to prevent the whole country being flooded. Every available man was engaged in digging embankments and operations were temporarily suspended on March 12th.

PLAN TO RENEW ACTIVE OPERATIONS.

Major-General Sir G. F. Gorringe succeeded to the command of the Corps. Fresh troops now began to arrive up the river and it was decided to renew active operations as soon as this reinforcement was complete. Careful investigations were made. Meanwhile as to the feasibility of an advance on Kut by the right bank from Shaikh Saad an inquiry showed that the country along this route was not flood proof and would be liable to inundation by breaking of the *bunds* on the right bank of the Tigris, which were under Turkish control. It was decided that conditions were more favourable for an attack on the Hannah position and an advance up the left bank. Preparations were accordingly made for putting this plan into action. The 7th Division had been engaged in sapping up to the enemy's front trenches continually under heavy fire and hampered by floods. By March 28th their sap heads were 150 yards from the Turkish front line. On April 1st the 13th Division moved up from Shaikh Saad to relieve them in the front trenches preparatory to the assault. Heavy rain fell, however, on this and the following day and the floods rendered some of the positions of our troops on the right bank untenable. The ground became impassable and operations had to be postponed. By the evening of April 4th the ground had dried sufficiently for the assault at daylight. On the morning the 13th Division jumped out of the trenches and rushed the Turkish first and second lines in quick succession. Our artillery and machine guns at once opened on the third and other lines in the rear and by 7 a.m. the whole position was in our hands. The attack on Hannah had been prepared with the greatest care and was brilliantly executed by General Maude and the 13th Division. The enemy's position was a maze of deep trenches occupying a frontage of only 1,300 yards between the Tigris and the Suwaikish Marsh and extending for 2,600 yards from the front to rear. Although it was lightly held by the Turks with a few companies and some machine guns, it was a position of great strength.

CAPTURE OF ABU ROMAN.

Meanwhile, on the right bank the 3rd Division had been gaining ground. In the morning the 8th Infantry Brigade led by the Manchesters captured the Turkish position on Abu Roman mounds. An attempt by the enemy to recapture this position in the afternoon was beaten off. During the day the river rose considerably and it was evident that a fresh flood was coming down. This pointed to the urgency of capturing the Falahiyah and Sannaiyat positions, three and six miles respectively west of the Hannah position, before the rising river should enable the Turks to flood the country between us by opening the bunds. After nightfall a heavy bombardment was directed on the Falahiyah position from 7-15 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. after which the 13th Division assaulted and captured a series of deep trenches in several lines. The position was stubbornly held by about three battalions of Turks but by 9-30 p.m. it was completely in our hands and consolidated. The Infantry Brigade and the Warwicks and Worcesters of the 39th Infantry Brigade did particularly well in this assault. High praise is due to Major-General Maude, his Brigade commanders and all under their commands for this successful night attack. The Division suffered some 1,300 casualties. During the day the 7th Division which had hitherto been in support, now moved forward and passing through the 13th Division took up a position about two miles east of Sannaiyat, ready to attack the northern portion of these entrenchments at dawn on April 6th. The line of direction was to be maintained by moving with the left flank along a communication trench, which joined the Falahiyah and Sannaiyat positions.

CRITICAL POSITION.

Previous reconnaissance of the terrain to be traversed had, of course, been impossible during daylight, as it was then still occupied by the Turks. The passage, however, of numerous and deep cross trenches so hampered the advance that at dawn, when the assault was to have taken place, the troops were still some 2,300 yards from the enemy's position. This delay was fatal to their chance of success as the ground was perfectly flat without any vestige of cover. In these circumstances it would have been wiser to have postponed the attack at the last moment. The advance was, however, continued with the greatest gallantry under heavy artillery and machine gun fire to within 700 yards of the Turkish trenches. Here the attacking lines were checked and eventually fell back on to the supporting third line, where they dug themselves in at about 100 yards from the enemy. During the night of 5th, 6th April and throughout the 6th the river rose steadily until at mid-day it reached the highest level of the year. The wind changed to the north and blew to the water of the Sukaikieh Marsh southwards across the right of the 7th Division. Protecting bunds along, both the Tigris and the edge of the Marsh had then to be constructed under the enemy's fire. Our guns were surrounded by floods and for some time the position was distinctly critical. The Marsh continued to encroach so much on the ground occupied by the 7th Division that all efforts had to be devoted to securing from the floods the positions already gained.

SECOND LINE LOSES DIRECTION.

On the right bank inundation rendered communication most difficult and threatened to isolate the 3rd Division altogether. On April 8th in the face of many difficulties a new bridge over the Tigris was completed at Falahiyan. During the night, of 8th and 9th April the 13th Division took the place of the 7th Division in the trenches and at 4-20 a.m. advanced to the assault on Sannaiyat, when within 300 yards of the enemy's front line they were discovered by the Turks, who sent up many lights and flares and opened a heavy rifle and gun fire. The first line, including detachments of the 6th K. O. Royal Lancaster Regiment, 8th Welsh Fusiliers, 6th Loyal North Lancashire Regiment and 5th Wiltshire Regiment penetrated the centre of the enemy's front line trench in the glare of the lights. The second line lost direction, wavered and fell back on the third. The third and fourth lines' support thus failed to reach the front line at the critical moment in spite of the most gallant and energetic attempts of officers concerned to remedy the matter. Our troops who had reached the enemy's trenches were heavily counter-attacked by superior numbers and driven back to from 300 to 500 yards from the enemy's line where brigades dug themselves in. I had been at the Wadi in close touch with the Corps Commander, since April 6th and after the failure of this attack we met and discussed the situation together in detail.

While it was clearly very desirable to secure the Sannaiyat position with its obvious advantages, yet we had to bear in mind how very short the time at our disposal was if Kut was to be relieved and the delay which a systematic approach by sapping right up to the positions must involve. It was therefore decided that another attempt to force the enemy's right about the Sinnaftar Redoubt offered prospects of speedier success. General Gorringe accordingly proceeded to make the necessary arrangements for this move. As will be understood it involved securing the control of the river bunds which were covered by the enemy's advanced position at Beit Aiessa and establishing communications across the intervening flooded areas which must be traversed before we could reach that position. It should be borne in mind that there is no such thing as a road in the sense in which we use the word, in this part of the country and that no road material or metalling of any sort exists, yet in order to supply the troops with food and ammunition when they should have succeeded in crossing the inundation some sort of permanent track above the flood level along which the transport could work was essential.

CAPTURE OF BEIT AIESSA.

The 7th Division now again took over and pushed forward the trench work in front of Sannaiyat as far as constant interruptions by floods would permit. The 13th Division was held back near Falahiyah bridge in reserve. On April 12th the 3rd Division advancing across the belts of inundation intersected by deep cuts, drove in the enemy's piquets east of Beit Aiessa and occupied their outpost, consolidating their position during the night. On April 15th and 16th some of the enemy's advanced trenches were captured and counter-attacks were repulsed. Our new line was consolidated by night and guns were moved forward and preparations were made for the attack of the main Beit position. On the morning of the 17th under cover of an intense bombardment the 7th and 9th Infantry Brigades advanced at 6-45 a.m. and actually reached the Turkish trenches before our artillery fire lifted. When the bombardment ceased they lept into the trenches and bayonetted numbers of the enemy. The Beit Aiessa position was soon in our hands. The enemy left 200 to 300 dead in the trenches and 180 prisoners were captured. These operations culminating in the capture of Beit Aiessa reflect great credit on Major-General Keary and the troops under his command.

ADVANCE CHECKED.

Steady and consistent progress was made day after day in spite of the most difficult conditions and often with a shortage of rations which the transport was heavily strained to bring forward. Orders were now issued for the 13th Division to move up in relief of the 3rd Division. Next day at 5 p.m. the enemy's artillery commenced to bombard Beit Aiessa and to establish a barrage in rear of the 3rd Division sweeping the passage through the swamps along which its communications lay. An hour after a very strong counter-attack came from the south-west inspite of heavy shelling from our guns. The attack was pressed home against the 9th Infantry Brigade from which a double company had been pushed forward to guard the two captured guns which could not be brought in during daylight. In retiring the double company masked our fire. The 9th Infantry Brigade was pressed and gave ground, exposing the left of the 7th Infantry Brigade which was holding its ground firmly on the left of the line and on a portion of the 7th Infantry Brigade. Reinforcements from the 13th Division were already moving forward, but owing to darkness forward, ground they were delayed and some hours elapsed before they arrived. The attack which commenced at 6 p.m. was followed by a series of heavy attacks throughout the night, the 8th Infantry Brigade on the left repelling as many as six such attacks, but our line held firm and the enemy retreated at dawn, having suffered losses estimated at 4,000 men. In this engagement the following units particularly distinguished themselves by their steadiness and gallantry:—The 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers, the 27th Punjabis, the 98th Punjabis, the 47th Sikhs and the 59th Rifles; also the South Lancs, the East Lancs and the Wiltshire Regiments. The 66th and 54th Batteries, Royal Field Artillery did good service, also the 23rd Mountain Battery which expended all its ammunition and did great execution at close range. Generals Egerton and Cambell who commanded the Brigades most heavily engaged set a fine example of coolness and gallantry in the hand-to-hand fighting which took place. Although the enemy had suffered heavy losses and had failed to obtain any success after the initial rush they had checked our advance and regained that portion of Beit Aiessa nearest the river which included the bunds controlling the inundations. Its recapture was essential.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT FOR SANNAIYAT FAILS.

During the succeeding days some progress in this direction was made by trench fighting and by consolidating positions pushed out towards Sinnaftar. The boggy nature of the ground made movements difficult and many of the troops were worn out with fatigue. Meanwhile on the left bank although frequently interrupted by floods the 7th Division had been steadily pushing forward saps and as there were some signs of a weakining of the enemy's quarters at Sannaiyat there appeared to be an opportunity to make another attempt to capture that position. The 7th Division was ordered to prepare for an assault on the 20th supported by troops from the right bank, but on the afternoon of the 19th they veered round to the north from the marsh flooding their trenches and the ground in front of them. The attack had, therefore, to be postponed throughout the 20th. On the 21st the Sannaiyat position was bombarded and arrangements were made for the assault to take place in the morning on a front which eventually had to be reduced to that of one brigade, the extreme width of passable ground being only 300 yards. After a preliminary bombardment the 7th Division advanced, the 19th Infantry Brigade leading. Besides our artillery on both banks and masked machine guns on the right bank covered our advance. The leading troops carried the enemy's first and second lines, in the immediate front several of the trenches being flooded, but only a few men were able to reach the third line. Large Turkish reinforcements now came up. They delivered a strong counter-attack which was repulsed. A second counter-attack however succeeded in forcing our troops back as many men were unable to use their rifles which had become choked with mud in crossing the flooded trenches and so were unable to reply to the enemy's fire. By 8-40 our men were back in their own trenches. By mutual consent the parties went out under the Red Cross and Red Crescent flags to collect their respective wounded. The Turkish casualties appear to have been heavy as they were evacuating wounded until nightfall. Our casualties amounted to above 1,300. Persistent and repeated attempts on both banks had thus failed and it was known that at the outside not more than six days' supplies remained to the Kut Garrison General. Gorringe's troops were nearly worn out. The same troops had advanced time and again to assault positions strong by art and held by a determined enemy. For 18 consecutive days they had done all that men could do to overcome not only the enemy but also exceptional climatic and physical obstacles and this on a scale of rations which was far from being sufficient in view of the exertion they had undergone but which the shortage of river transport had made it impossible to augment.

ATTEMPT TO RUN BLOCKADE.

The need for rest was imperative. There remained but one chance if the relief of Kut was to be accomplished and that was the introduction by some means of additional supplies into General Townshend's camp which would enable him to hold out for a still longer period. Faint as the chance was the Julnar, one of the fastest steamers on the river, had for some days been under preparation by the Royal Navy for an attempt to run the enemy's blockade. At 8 p.m. on April 24th under Lieut. Firman, R.N., assisted by Lieut.-Commander Cowley, R.N.V.R., the Julnar carrying 270 tons of supplies left Falahiyah in an attempt to reach Kut. Her departure was covered by all artillery and machine gun fire that could be brought to bear in the hope of distracting the enemy's attention. She was, however, discovered and shelled on her passage up the river. At 1 a.m., on the 25th General Townshend reported that she had not arrived and at midnight a burst of heavy firing had been heard at Magasis some 8½ miles from Kut by river which had suddenly ceased. There could be but little doubt that the enterprise had failed and next day the air service reported the Julnar in the hands of the Turks at Magasis. The leaders of this brave attempt, Lieut. H. O. B. Firman, R.N. and his assistant Lieut. Commander C. H. Cowley, R.N.V.R., the latter of whom had throughout the campaign in Mesopotamia performed magnificent service in command of the Medjidieh have been reported by the Turks to have been killed. The remainder of the gallant crew including five wounded are prisoners of war.

FOOD SUPPLIES SENT BY AEROPLANES.

In the hope of prolonging the resistance of Kut for even a day or two the Royal Flying Corps and the Royal Naval Air Service had dropped into Kut between April 16th and April 29th approximately eight tons of supplies besides fishing nets, medicines and specie. Although these supplies could not materially alter the course of the siege it was a performance which is deserving of high praise for it involved a great strain on the pilots and the journeys were subject to attacks by enemy aircraft of superior speed and fighting capacity. One of our machines was shot down while engaged on this supply service and another was damaged but brought home safely with great skill. With the failure of the Julnar there was no further hope of extending the food limit of the garrison of Kut. Everything that was possible with the means to hand had been attempted. The troops only desisted from their efforts when through battle losses, sickness and exhaustion the limit of human endurance had been reached. On April 29th Kut surrendered.

BITTER DISAPPOINTMENT.

I need not enlarge upon the bitter disappointment felt by all ranks on the Tigris line at the failure of their attempt to relieve their comrades in Kut. It was mitigated by His Majesty the King's

(Continued on page 10).

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Saturday, October 14, 1916.

A MEAN CAMPAIGN.

A Calcutta contemporary is intensely elated by the scandalous attacks on the Government of India and the Finance Member in particular which have appeared in certain journals in England. "Mesopotamia, Meanness and Meyer" is the alliterative heading of an article which has come out by the last Mail, in which it is declared that "the burden of all the complaints from Mesopotamia is the same,—meanness, meanness, meanness, and Sir William Meyer is Finance Member." The burden of the article is gleefully taken up by "The Englishman" which demands that a new Finance Member shall be appointed "who will take an Imperial view of his responsibilities and will see that India pays her share of the cost as she is ready and anxious to do and does her full share of the work." In what respect India is not doing her share of the work we are not, and never have been, told. But it is worth remembering that, in regard to the one way in which India could help more than she has done, "The Englishman" and papers of its ilk have never lifted their voices in favour of her pretensions and have on the contrary persistently sneered at them. As regards the question of finance and the allegation against Sir William Meyer of hampering the Army by a policy of meanness, nothing could be more dishonest than its repetition in this country where the facts are well known, that Sir William Meyer has never refused a single demand made upon the public purse for the purposes of the Mesopotamian campaign. If anything he has been too complacent in regard to a good deal of extravagance and carelessness on the part of the military departments that might well have been checked. The absurd attempt is made to fasten upon this alleged incorrigible meanness of Sir William Meyer the responsibility for the failure properly to provide for convalescents. There is not the smallest foundation for this charge, which is childish on the face of it. And we only mention it as a measure of the meanness with which this campaign against Sir William Meyer is being conducted.

Sir William Meyer, according to his critics, is supposed to have stood in the way of India rendering financial assistance which she might have and might render to the Empire. "It is nothing short of a scandal," we are told, "that while the people of England are taxed to the hilt, while every other part of the Empire is raising war loans to pay for the war, the Indian Finance Member calmly produces a budget designed to yield a surplus that may eventually be spent on some domestic need or some palatial building." Leaving aside the inaccuracy of the latter statement it may be asked how far and in what directions taxation can be increased in India. It may be true that the people of England are being taxed up to the hilt, but it is also unfortunately true that the people of India were taxed up to the hilt before the war began. It is perhaps possible for more money to be raised in India by the taxation of the more prosperous industries and by a more scientifically graduated income tax and the imposition of a supertax, but the incidence of all this would fall in a way that would raise a howl of protest in Calcutta, judging by the reception in that quarter of Sir William Meyer's mild attempt in the last budget to make the privileged classes and the communities profiting by the war pay a little more. Not one of the critics who harp on this accusation of meanness and are always urging that India should contribute more have ever condescended to tell us how it is to be done. It is quite certain that no one would be better pleased than Sir William Meyer if they would show him the way. The Indian *people* are already taxed to the hilt. Is "The Englishman" ready with a scheme, acceptable to its constituents, by which the monied classes could be more effectually drawn upon. This is a matter in regard to which constructive criticism as well as mere denunciation is essential.

Perhaps the most amazing part of the case against Sir William Meyer, as stated by "The Englishman," is the implication of meanness in the statement that "every other part of the Empire is raising war loans to help pay for the war." An equally important fact is that every other part of the Empire is borrowing money from the United Kingdom, while India has been and is relying on her own resources, and has been able to send to every theatre of war ready-equipped expeditionary forces, the product of the sacrifices that have been imposed upon her for the upkeep of a large standing army during sixty years while the self-governing Dominions were developing their resources without bearing any burden for their own defence and enjoying the protection of the Imperial power, made possible largely by the wealth drawn from this country. It is odious to have to make these comparisons at such a time, but if comparisons are to be drawn they must be fairly drawn. It is only fair to say that these mean and ill-founded criticisms of India's part in the war have never found any expression in the self-governing Dominions, which, on the contrary, have been unstinted in generous praise of India's part in the war and her sacrifices. They are the invention of that class here and in England who resent and fear the impression that has been created throughout the Empire by the loyalty of India in the war and the splendid assistance that she has rendered to the Imperial cause.

"USED UP!"

The position of the Allies and the mind of the whole British Empire, which is determined to pursue the war until the objects for which it was begun are attained was summed up, as we remarked yesterday, in characteristically happy language by Mr. Asquith when he reiterated that this was not the moment for faint hearts or wavering counsels and that all the suffering which had been undergone could not be allowed to end with a patched-up and precarious and dishonouring compromise. The Allies have no intention of being vindictive, but they are determined not to sheathe the sword until adequate reparation for the past is secured and security for the future assured. While this represents the mind of the Allied nations, it is not uninstructive to note the currents of thought in the enemy countries. The revival of the submarine frightfulness is like the gasp of unavailing ferocity that the despairing seem to oppose to their inevitable doom. It is, if anything, one of the many signs of the weakening of German popular opinion about the war.

How far this process has been going on was strikingly demonstrated by an extraordinary article which Herr Friedrick Naumann, the author of "Central Europe," published in his weekly paper "Die Hilfe," in August. The same writer published in mail week another remarkable article entitled the "Second Beginning." The important part of the article is the candid explanation which the writer gives of the significance of Roumania's intervention. "When the war began," Herr Friedrick begins, "there was a great outpouring of good advice and edification. In our opinion there was too much of it, because we then aroused our supreme and ultimate resources of strength before it was necessary." The German people, he adds, were at once exhorted to sacrifice everything,—at a time when the sacrifices were still small; they were lifted up before even they had been cast down. But now matters look quite different. Germany is brought face to face with "the real great danger,"—a danger which, according to Naumann, she expected at the beginning of the war. The Prussian Junkers, who were too sure of sweeping everything before them and realizing their long-nourished sinister design of world-dominion, certainly never expected that the tables would be turned against them in the manner they have been. Apart from this, however, the reality of the "great danger" to Germany could not have been more frankly admitted than it is by Naumann. The sacrifices, he writes,

are growing and the number of the dead and wounded is becoming great. Now the war has reached every family, and the grave seriousness of the whole situation is hemming us about on all sides. This is the moment at which our moral forces must be aroused a second time, and this time with all emphasis.

This leads him to develop his instructive reading of the lessons of Roumanian intervention. He says:—

"you know what has happened. After two years of vacillation the Roumanian Government has subscribed to the opinion that the Central European Powers' cause is lost and that the division of Austro-Hungarian territories can now begin. It is only upon this assumption that the Roumanian invasion of Transylvania has any meaning."

The judgment by a neutral is, he proceeds, no small event and is regarded almost all over the world as a sort of conclusion of a first period of war. But the Germans must be prepared for the possibility of further developments. "In spite of the enormous efforts of these two years," he observes, "we have not been able to prevent this. This then is the judgment of our neighbours," and that, too, "in spite of our occupation of vast Belgian, French and Russian territories." The outside of things, says Naumann, wears the appearance which is observed in Bukharest. The verdict of Roumania, though he does not admit it in so many words, is the verdict of the world that Germany's cause is a lost cause. "He who only sees what can be established by reason," he says,

comes to the conclusion that, in spite of our brilliant victories of 1914 and 1915, our enemies now, in the year 1916, have so grown up that even the most powerful efforts hardly still suffice to ward them off on all fronts. To realize this is not pleasant for us, and it is hard for us to say it. But the Roumanian declaration of war relieves us of the trouble; the blindest sees what it must mean. It means that the superficial judgment of the world regards us as used up.

We need not follow Herr Naumann into his long exhortation to the German people to realize that they have now to rely upon their moral strength. There is no recourse for Germany, he says, but really to consider that "the day has come when she must put faith in her inner strength." The day for reliance on rifles, guns and munitions, it appears, has passed and Germans "must realise and display the mystic fact that there is nothing higher in the world than the good will." We are not clear as to the meaning of Herr Naumann's hysterical appeal. His language is too chaotic. But he seems to have discovered, and he has expressed at least this in very clear language, that Germany is "used up."

Notes of the Day.

Increased Manufacture of Cotton Piecegoods in Northern China.

It will interest Bombay cotton millowners to learn, on the authority of the Commissioner of Customs at Tientsin, that the difficulty experienced in obtaining adequate supplies of cotton piecegoods from abroad has resulted in a considerable stimulus to the manufacture of these goods by local Chinese factories. Mills equipped with modern machinery were erected in several localities under Chinese management and using Chinese labour, foreign experts being engaged to teach the best methods of manufactures and how to make the best use of the machinery. The products of these factories correspond in weight and design to the imported goods, and compete profitably in the open market with similar goods manufactured abroad, the tendency among buyers being apparently in favour of Chinese-made goods in preference to the cheap varieties imported from Japan, or the higher and more expensive grades coming from Europe and America. A group of Chinese merchants has also placed orders in America for the latest spinning machinery, to be used in two new mills for the making of cotton yarn. So China is moving slowly in equipping herself with Western machinery for spinning and weaving. There are already more than 30 mills in Northern China which produce excellent cloth rivalling "home spun" by the indigenous hand loom weavers.

The Tortoise and the Hare.

There is the old adage that the tortoise in the long run overtakes the hare. This maxim most aptly applies to the Chinese. Slow at first, once the necessary momentum is given to any trade, it goes with a velocity which is astonishing. The present President of the Chinese Republic is most anxious to develop China in two important respects,—extensive construction of railways and wider erection of cotton factories. Already fresh contracts are given for the construction of two thousand miles of railways. Cotton cultivation has been given a great impetus, now that poppy growing is slowly diminishing. The raw material, though short stapled, is excellent, and can surpass the finest Bengal, with only 5 to 6 per cent. of waste on an average. The Chinese agriculturist, when harvest time is over, employs himself most industriously in weaving "home spuns" from this cotton. There is, therefore, every probability of cotton mills rising fairly fast in that ancient country within the next few years. Japan is quite aware of what the Chinese tortoise may do in his own line. China is determined that there shall be no more foreign squatting and exploitation of her resources. Once she is strong, and all internal peace is firmly established, she is bound to go ahead. Japan, meanwhile, is fast pushing her piecegoods in the Chinese market where at present she is competing with certain varieties of Lancashire goods. But it is on the cards that the moment Lancashire cotton factories, now so extensively commandeered for munitions by the Government, resume their normal work, Japan will have to work hard not to be driven from the market where she has found a temporary foothold. The same will happen to her ventures of late in India. Mill-owners have been alarmed at these raids but we think it is a needless alarm. Wait and see what Manchester has soon after the close of the war.

The Moslem League.

The announcement that the Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah has been elected as President of the next annual session of the All-India Moslem League to be held at Lucknow is doubly gratifying,—as embodying the selection at once of the right place for the holding of the next session of the League and of the right man to preside over its deliberations. No Moslem leader better deserves the honour that is to be conferred on him by his co-religionists than Mr. Jinnah, as none rendered greater services to the community than he did during its days of storm and stress last year. And there is every reason to hope that the next session of the League at Lucknow with his guidance will bring to a happy consummation the work so well begun in the same city three years ago.

'BOMBAY CHRONICLE' APPRECIATION FUND.

PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION.

The Fund has been opened at the suggestion of some of our readers "to mark public appreciation of 'The Bombay Chronicle.'" Subscriptions of any amount are welcome and will be duly acknowledged in our columns. We publish below the list of subscriptions already acknowledged yesterday together with additional ones received since.

Present Total	Rs. 6,491
Received Yesterday	Rs. 720

	Rs.
Amount previously acknowledged	5,771
Good Wisher	5
S. A. C.	5
M. V. & Co.	15
Thakordas Jamnadas Parekh	2
Forbes & Co.	5
Anonymous	10
C. N. S.	25
Oppressed Third Class	1
N. S. Seervai	30
A Madrasi	10
C. F. P.	30
Forgive and Forget by S. J. S.	4
Maintainers of the Right of Public Comment	15
Chambers and Fritchley's Office Staff.	16
A "Catholic"	50
E. K. S.	150
Some College Students 2nd Instalment.	7
Justice	10
Two Home Rulers	30
Subscribed through X. Y. Z. as per list detailed below:—	
Mahamad Husen Hasanbhai.	5
Dada Oomer	20
Sitaldas Tirathdas	5
H. H. Casum	10
Dinshaw Hakimji	5
Ismail A. Sakoor	10
Ramchund Hargovan	15
M. G. Raja	5
J. Abdullabhoy	20
Jal Mody	3
Kanialal Nathabhai	2
J. Ismailbhai	10
K. W. Morwale	2
A. M. Khatau	15
H. Abdullabhoy	30
P. Katrak	5
S. K. Daftari	5
Jayprasad Ghoda	2
Fidahusen Abdulhusen	5
Narandas Topan	10
Jehangir Karani	5
D. D. Adhavariu	2
Piarali Ahmed	2
Asgarali Shaikh Isabhai	5
Alimahomed Jaffer	5
Moolchand Tirathdas	5
S. J. Mahatre	2
Jaichund R. Shroff	2
Abeychund Pitamber & Co.	10
Mowji Waghji	5
H. N. Mehta	2
Peerbhai Kalidas	2
Ibrahimbhai Fazalbhai	15
Goolamhusen I. Macheswala.	15
Pragji Monji Kothare	10
Saleobai Abdulhusen	2
Lakhamsey Jaitha	5
Framji Ardesir	3
Narandas Nathoo	4
A Mahomedan anticipating articles on Reserved Compartments	15
Total	300
Grand Total	6,491

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS

GREEK FLEET.

TAKEN OVER BY ALLIES.

FORMAL GOVERNMENT AT SALONIKA.

BRITISH SUCCESSES ON SOMME.

The Allies sent an ultimatum to the Greek Government demanding as a precautionary measure with a view to the security of the Allies, the handing over of the entire Greek Fleet except the Averoff, Lemnos and Kulkiss by one in the afternoon of Wednesday and also control of the Piraeus-Larissa railway.

A later message from Athens says that the Greek Minister of Marine has promised compliance with Allies' demands and the transfer of the Greek

M. Venizelos in an interview, said that he intended to establish a formal Government at Salonika to collect taxes to equip troops. He hoped the Powers would recognise the Government. He was confident the Government of Athens would disappear.

The British mounted brigade in Macedonia is clearing the country to the outskirts of Seres, which the enemy holds strongly. The Serbs have gained a footing in the village of Brod. French airmen report that the Bulgars are apparently evacuating Monastir.

As the result of the fighting on Wednesday the Italian line was advanced from one to two kilometres. The enemy losses are estimated at 24,000.

As the result of further violent fighting the Italians have extended their gains and captured further 1,771 prisoners. 30,881 Austrians have been taken prisoners on the Giulian Front since Aug. 6th.

The British attacked the low heights intervening their front and the Bapaume-Peronne road and secured successes and prisoners. Fighting continues.

Navy has begun.

Mr. Lansing has announced that the United States policy in regard to submarining could not be determined pending receipt of much more complete information.

BAVARIA'S MAD KING.

DEATH OF OTTO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 12.

Otto, the mad King of Bavaria, is dead.

ALLIES TAKE OVER GREEK FLEET.

M. VENIZELOS TO ESTABLISH FORMAL GOVERNMENT AT SALONIKA.

ENTENTE ULTIMATUM TO GREECE.

TRANSFER OF WHOLE NAVY DEMANDED.

ALSO CONTROL OF PIRAEUS-LARISSA RAILWAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Oct. 11.

Admiral Fournet has sent an ultimatum to Government demanding, as a precautionary measure with a view to the security of the Allies, the handing over of the entire Greek Fleet except the Averoff, Lemnos and Kulkiss by one in the afternoon (Wednesday) and also control of the Piraeus-Larissa railway.

In his ultimatum the Admiral explains that the despatch of artillery ammunition to the interior, the movements of Greek ships and the continued activity of Reservists' Leagues arouse fears of disturbance of order at points where the Allied Fleet is anchored and also endanger the security of Allied troops in the Balkans. The ultimatum also demands the disarming of the Kilkish, Averoff and Lemnos, dismantling of the forts on the coasts and handing over of the two forts commanding the Fleet's mooring and also control of certain ports.

LATER.

The Greek Minister of Marine has promised compliance with the Allies' demands.

TRANSFER OF NAVY BEGUN.

NO EXCITEMENT IN ATHENS AND PIRAEUS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Oct. 12.

The transfer of the Greek Navy has begun. It is stated that the lighter craft will be despatched to the Provisional Government at Salonika and that the heavier warships will be disarmed and left in the Kerathini Gulf.

The French naval authorities yesterday afternoon took over all the warships undisturbed and some crews have already been removed. Others are being landed. French crews have been placed in small ships.

There is no excitement in Athens and Piraeus.

WAR MINISTER OF PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SALONIKA, Oct. 12.

The Provisional Government has appointed General Zimbrakakis Minister of War.

M. VENIZELOS' INTENTIONS.

FORMAL GOVERNMENT AT SALONIKA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 13.

A telegram from Mr. Ward Price at Salonika says M. Venizelos, in an interview, said he intended to establish a formal government at Salonika to collect taxes to equip troops. He hoped the Powers would recognise this government. He was confident that the Government at Athens would disappear.

The King's attitude was due to his regarding Greece as his personal property. M. Venizelos told Constantine in 1915 that the Greeks did not recognise the divine right of the king and he hoped that Constantine would realise his mistake how he had failed.

BRITISH SHIP BUILDING.

INCREASE OF 349,000 IN TONNAGE OVER PREVIOUS QUARTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.

A return of Lloyds shows that 469 vessels of 1,789,054 tons were being constructed on September 30th, an increase of 349,000 tons on the figures for the previous quarter and 2,,53,000 for the previous year. Eighty-six ships were launched in the past quarter, the same as in the previous quarter, but the tonnage increased by 35,738.

NORTH AYRSHIRE BYE-ELECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The following is the result of the bye-election in North Ayrshire:—

General Hunter-Weston (Coalitionist) 7,149

Rev. Humphrey Chalmers (Independent) 1,300

BRITISH PUSH.

FRESH SUCCESSES ACHIEVED.

FIGHTING CONTINUES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Oct. 13.

A British communiqué says: We delivered an attack in the afternoon on the low heights intervening between our front and the Bapaume-Peronne road and secured successes and several prisoners. Fighting continues. The enemy heavily shelled trenches north-west of Le Sars and north of Courcelette.

Aeroplanes actively bombed enemy lines of communication, aerodromes and infantry marching during the last two days notwithstanding unfavourable weather. One of our machines did not return.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAIDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.

General Haig this afternoon reports five successful British raids in the Messines, Boisgrenier and Haisnes areas.

RECIPROCAL BOMBARDMENT.

VIOLENT ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Oct. 12.

This afternoon's communiqué reports reciprocal artillery firing south of the Somme and in the Woevre and says that the day has been comparatively quiet elsewhere.

GROUND GAINED WEST OF SAILLY SAILLISEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct 13.

A communiqué says: North of the Somme we progressed west of Sailly Saillisel.

South of the Somme there was great reciprocal artillery activity.

In the Vosges we carried out a successful *coup de main* and bombarded the asphyxiating gas factory at Mulhouse, starting a great fire.

NORWAY'S SHIPPING LOSSES.

171 SHIPS AND 140 SAILORS LOST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CHRISTIANIA, Oct. 12.

Germany has promised an indemnity for sinking a Norwegian steamer in ballast in the Channel in April.

Norway's shipping losses to date total 171 ships of 335,000 tons. 140 sailors have perished.

AMERICA AND NEW PIRACY.

AWAITING MORE COMPLETE INFORMATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.

Mr. Lansing announced that the United States policy in regard to submarining could not be determined pending the receipt of much more complete information.

He indicated that much depended on Admiral Knight's report, particularly as to steps taken to secure the safety of passengers and crews.

The findings of the Neutrality Board, which laid down the policy adopted in the Appam case, are anticipated with much interest.

GERMAN SUBMARINES IN ATLANTIC.

SUPPLIED BY SUBMARINE TRANSPORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 11.

The newspaper "Tyd" learns from a German source that German submarines are supplied by submarine transports stationed at a fixed time and place in the Atlantic.

The new submarine campaign is the result of a compromise between Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg and his opponents in the Reichstag. The Germans expect great things of the attacks on American munitions transports.

ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

ADVANCE OF ONE TO TWO KILOMETRES.

ENEMY'S LOSSES 24,000.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

ROME, Oct. 13.

A semi-official statement says: As the result of the fighting on the 11th instant the Italian line was advanced from one to two kilometres. The attacks opened on the dominating positions of the second line, especially hill 343, which, with Mount Pecinka, constitutes the northern pivot of the second line.

The progress on the whole front on the 11th was all the more remarkable in view of heavy bombardments and massed counter-attacks for 24 hours between Duino and east of Gorizia.

The Italians, after repelling these, renewed the offensive. The enemy losses are estimated at 24,000.

ITALIAN GAINS EXTENDED.

1,771 PRISONERS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Oct. 12.

A communique says as the result of further violent fighting we consolidated and extended yesterday's gains and captured further 1,771 prisoners. 30,881 Austrians have been taken prisoners on the Giulian front since August 6th.

DUINO SERIOUSLY THREATENED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

ROME, Oct. 12.

Newspapers point out that the advance on the Carso seriously threatens Duino and enables the Italians to approach the strong barrier road from Nabresina to Trieste.

PROGRESS TOWARDS SERES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.

A British official message from Salonika says that our mounted brigade is clearing the country to the outskirts of Seres, which the enemy holds strongly.

SERBIANS ENTER BROD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct 13.

French aeroplanes bombarded Prilep and Philippopolis. The Serbs repulsed violent counter-attacks and gained a footing in the village of Brod. There were gun firing and skirmishes on the whole Macedonian front.

BULGARS EVACUATING MONASTIR.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 13.

French airmen report that the Bulgars are apparently evacuating Monastir and retiring to the Babuna pass.

FURTHER IMPORTANT RUSSIAN CONTINGENTS LANDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SALONIKA, Oct. 12.

Further important contingents of Russians have landed.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL PHILIP HOWELL KILLED IN ACTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Brigadier-General Philip Howell has been killed in action.

The late Brigadier-General Philip Howell entered the Indian Army in the Queen's Own Corps of Guides in 1897 at the age of 20. He became a Captain in 1906, Major (4th Hussars) in 1913 and Lieut-Colonel in 1914. He was Staff Captain, Intelligence, India, in 1904-6 and passed the Staff College in 1907. He was appointed Brigadier-Major to I. G. Cavalry, India, in 1908, was General Staff Officer, 3rd Grade, War Office, 1909-11; General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, Staff College, 1912-13, and Brigadier-General, General Staff, 1915. He served in the N.-W. Frontier Campaign in 1908, winning the medal with clasp. In the course of the present war, he had been mentioned in despatches and was created a C. M. G. in 1915. He was only 39 years of age at the time of his death.

KING OF ROUMANIA INTERVIEWED.

WHY ROUMANIA ENTERED THE WAR.

WHOLE NATION EMBITTERED AGAINST GERMANY

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 13.

A message to "The Times" from Bukharest says the King, in an interview, said the entry of the Roumanians into the war was based entirely on principles of nationality. Roumania regarded Hungary as her traditional enemy. Roumania was friendly disposed to Germany at the outbreak of war but the excesses of the Central Powers had affected the Roumanians deeply.

Yet, knowing Serbia's and Belgium's fate, Roumania has entered the war, confident that England the Just, France, her Latin brother, and Russia, her neighbour, would not allow her to be destroyed.

Wanton air attacks on Bukharest had embittered the whole nation which would never contemplate peace without victory. The King estimated the war would last at least a year.

ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED IN TRANSYLVANIA.

POSITION IN DOBRUDJA UNCHANGED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BUKHAREST, Oct. 13.

On the Transylvania front there have been artillery duels and enemy attacks have been repulsed.

On the southern front there has been artillery duel on the Danube.

The position in the Dobrudja is unchanged.

AUSTRO-GERMAN BARBARITIES.

POISONED SWEETS AND INFECTED GARLIC DROPPED ON CONSTANZA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct 12.

A Russian communiqué records only minor operations. It mentions that the Austrians and Germans dropped bombs poisoned sweets and garlic infected with cholera bacilli on Constanza.

GERMAN CASUALTIES.

OVER THREE AND A HALF MILLIONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 11.

German official casualty lists show a total of over three and a half millions, of which over a million and a quarter are *hors de combat*.

NEW JAPANESE POLITICAL PARTY.

HEADED BY BARON KATO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TOKIO, Oct. 11.

A new political party, the Constitutionalists, headed by Baron Kato has been inaugurated. Its strength is at present 200. A number of speakers declared themselves against Marshal Terauchi, but Baron Kato urged that there should be unity.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT FOR IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT.

HALF A MILLION TONS ALREADY SOLD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, Oct. 11.

Mr. Hughes has announced that half a million tons of wheat have been sold to the Imperial Government. It is understood that nearly four millions sterling are involved.

NEW LORD OF APPEAL.

JUSTICE SCRUTTON APPOINTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Justice Scrutton has been appointed Lord of Appeal in succession to Justice Phillimore, who has resigned. Mr. Henry Mecardie has been appointed Judge of the High Court.

MESOPOTAMIA CAMPAIGN.

REAL HEADWAY BEING MADE.

COMMUNICATIONS IMPROVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Referring to Mesopotamia in the House of Commons when introducing the credit vote, Mr. Asquith said that the hot weather during the past month had hampered active operations, but substantial progress had been made in the improvement of railway and river communications. The health of the troops had also greatly improved. General Moorce assumed Command of forces in Mesopotamia on Augnst 28th and his most recent reports indicated that real headway was being made in overcoming the difficulties which had hitherto hampered the operations.

EXCHANGE OF TURKISH AND BRITISH PRISONERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.

In the House of Commons Mr. Forster announced that the Turks had captured 537 British officers and 11,641 men and the British had captured 439 Turkish officers and 9,751 men. Negotiations for the exchange of unfit prisoners were progressing.

REGISTRATION BILL.

VOTING BY SOLDIERS AND SAILORS ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Mr. Asquith stated that the Government intended to proceed with the Registration Bill without delay. The question of the amendment enabling soldiers and sailors on active service to vote was being sympathetically considered.

It appears that the Bill mentioned by Lord Lansdowne yesterday applies only to soldiers and sailors at home.

GERMAN-AMERICAN LIES.

BAN ON INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The Home Secretary has prohibited the International News Service from using the Press Bureau and from receiving facilities for transmission of news. It had been previously warned for disseminating falsehoods in America and publishing as cablegrams from London matter invented by American papers. It is stated that the agency in question is a Randolph Hearst organisation. Hearst is a violent pro-German masquerading as a neutral.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 13.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

The services of the Revd. R. E. Lee, Junior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, Bombay Ecclesiastical Department, are placed at the disposal of the Army Department.

The Revd. Macwish to be a temporary chaplain on the Indian Ecclesiastic Establishment of the Church of Scotland. His services are placed at the disposal of the Bombay Government.

HOME DEPARTMENT

Mr. G. M. Young, Under Secretary to the Government of India, sub pro tem, is confirmed in that appointment.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. M. Williamson, Officiating Conservator of Forests, 3rd Grade, to be Conservator of Forests, 3rd Grade, provisional substantive.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers. To be Second-Lieutenants (Cavalry Branch).—C. C. Wilson, R. B. Boswell, F. J. T. Frost.

To be Second-Lieut. (Infantry Branch).—F. A. S. Thomas, C. M. Galvin, J. Finlay, G. W. Baldwin, F. A. Adlard, S. Clapham, A. F. B. Bridgewater, S. A. Roberts, K. Preston, J. S. Armour.

The following Majors to be Lieut.-Colonels.—G. B. Sanford, H. G. Young, K. E. Nangle, T. L. Ormiston, H. W. Berthon, S. H. E. Nicholas, F. E. Cunningham.

Major T. C. Jones to be Commandant, Agra Volunteer Rifles, with the rank of Lieut.-Col. vice Mr. J. W. Hose, resigned.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. R. Shepherd, Assistant Constructor, Bombay Dockyard, gets leave for one year.

POST-WAR REFORMS IN INDIA.

GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBLE TO PEOPLE.

TEXT OF MEMORANDUM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 13.

The following memorandum submitted by 19 non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council with regard to the proposed reforms has been officially published:—

There is no doubt that the termination of the war will see a great advance in the ideals of Government all over the civilised world and especially in the British Empire which entered into the struggle in defence of the liberties of the weak and small nationalities and is pouring forth its richest blood and treasure in upholding the cause of justice and humanity in the international relations of the world. India has borne her part in this struggle and cannot remain unaffected by the new spirit of change for a better state of things. Expectations have been raised in this country and hopes held out that after the war the problems of Indian administration will be looked at from a new angle of vision. The people of India have good reason to be grateful to England for the great progress in her material resources and the widening of her intellectual and political outlook to the British rule and for the steady, if slow, advance in her national life.

REFORMS OF 1909.

Commencing with the Charter Act of India of 1833 up to 1909 the Government of India was conducted by a bureaucracy almost non-Indian in its composition and not responsible to the people of India. The reforms of 1909 for the first time introduced an Indian element in the direction of affairs in the administration of India. This element was of a very limited character. The Indian people accepted it as an indication on the part of the Government of a desire to admit the Indians into the inner councils of the Indian Empire. So far as the Legislative Councils are concerned the numbers of non-official members were merely enlarged with increased facilities for debate and interpellation. The Supreme Legislative Council retained an absolute official majority, and in the Provincial Legislative Councils, where a non-official majority was allowed, such a majority included nominated members and European representatives. In measures largely affecting the people, whether of legislation or taxation by which Europeans were not directly affected, the European members would naturally support the Government and the nominated members being nominees of Government would be inclined to take the same side. Past experience has shown that this has actually happened on various occasions. The non-official majorities, therefore, in the Provincial Councils have proved largely illusory and give no real power to the representatives of the people.

MERE ADVISORY BODIES.

The Legislative Councils, whether Supreme or Provincial, are at present nothing but advisory bodies without any power of effective control over the Government, Imperial or Provincial. The people or their representatives are practically little associated with the real government of the country as they were before the reforms, except for the introduction of the Indian members in the Executive Council where again the nomination rests entirely with the Government, the people having no voice in the selection of the Indian members. The object which the Government had in view in introducing the Reforms of 1909 was, as expressed by the Prime Minister in his speech in the House of Commons on the second reading of the Indian Council Bill on April 1st of 1909 that "it was most desirable in the circumstances to give to the people of India the feeling that these Legislative Councils are not mere automatons the wires of which are pulled by the official hierarchy." this object, it is submitted, has not been attained.

GRAVE DISABILITIES.

Apart from this question of the constitution of the Legislative and Executive Councils the people labour under certain grave disabilities which not only prevent utilisation but also lead to wastage to what is best in them and are positively derogatory to their sense of national self-respect. The Arms Act which excludes from its operation Europeans and Anglo-Indians and applies only to the pure natives of the country, the disqualification of Indians for forming or joining volunteer corps, and their exclusion from the commissioned ranks of the Army, are disabilities which are looked upon with an irritating sense of racial differentiation. It would be bad enough if these were mere disabilities. Restrictions and prohibitions regarding the possession and use of arms have tended to emasculate the civil population in India and expose them to serious danger. The position of Indians in India is practically this that they have no real part or share in the direction of the Government of the country and are placed under very great and galling disabilities from which the other members of the British Empire are exempt and which have reduced them to a state of utter helplessness. The existence moreover of the system of indentured emigration gives to the British Colonies and the outside world the impression that Indians as a whole are no better than indentured coolies who are looked upon as very little, if at all, above the slave. The present state of things makes the Indians feel though theoretically they are equal subjects of the King, they hold a very inferior position in the British Empire. Other Asiatic races also hold the same, if not a worse view, about India and her status in the Empire. Humiliating as this position of inferiority is to the Indian mind it is almost unbearable to the youth of India whose outlook is broadened by education and travel in foreign parts where they come in contact with other free races

PROMISES AND ASSURANCES.

In the face of these grievances and disabilities what has sustained the people is the hope and faith inspired by promises and assurances of fair and equal treatment which have been held out from time to time by our Sovereigns and British statesmen of high standing. In the crisis we are now going through, the Indian people have sunk domestic differences between themselves and the Government and have faithfully and loyally stood by the Empire. The Indian soldiers were eager to go to the battle-fields of Europe not as mercenary troops but as free citizens of the British Empire which required their services, and her civilian population was animated by one desire, namely, to stand by England in the hour of her need. Peace and tranquility reigned throughout India when she was practically denuded of British and Indian troops. The Prime Minister of England while voicing the sentiments of the English people in regard to India's part in this great war spoke of Indians as the joint and equal custodians of one common interest and future India does not claim a reward for her loyalty but she has a right to expect that the want of confidence on the part of the Government to which she not unnaturally ascribes her present state, should now be a thing of the past, and that she should no longer occupy a position of subordination but one of comradeship. This would assure the Indian people that England is ready and willing to help them to attain self-government under the aegis of the British Crown and thus discharge the noble mission which she has undertaken and to which she has so often given voluntary expression through her rulers and statesmen. What is wanted is not merely good government or efficient administration, but government that is acceptable to the people because it is responsible to them. This is what India understands would constitute the changed angle of vision.

EFFECTIVE PARTICIPATION IN GOVERNMENT.

If after the termination of the war the position of India practically remains what it was before and there is no material change in it, it will undoubtedly cause bitter disappointment and great discontent in the country and the beneficient efforts of participation in the common danger overcome by common effort will soon disappear, leaving no record behind save the painful memory of unrealised expectations. We feel sure that the Government is also alive to the situation and is contemplating measures of reform in the administration of the country. We feel that we should avail ourselves of this opportunity to respectfully offer to Government our humble suggestions as to the lines on which these reforms should proceed. They must, in our opinion, go to the root of the matter. They must give to the people real and effective participation in the government of the country and also remove those irritating disabilities as regards the possession of arms and a military career which indicate want of confidence in the people and place them in a position of inferiority and helplessness.

EXECUTIVE COUNCILS.

1. Under the first head we would take the liberty to suggest the following measures for consideration and adoption:—In all the Executive Councils, Provincial and Imperial, half the number of members should be Indians. The European element in the Executive Councils should, as far as possible, be nominated from the ranks of men trained and educated in the public life of England so that India may have the benefit of a wider outlook and larger experience of the outside world. It is not absolutely essential that the members of the Executive Councils, Indian or Europeans, should have experience of actual administration for, as in the case of the Ministers in England, the assistance of the permanent officials of the departments is always available to them. As regards Indians we venture to say that a sufficient number of qualified Indians who can worthily fill the office of Members of the Executive Councils and hold portfolios is always available. Our short experience in this direction has shown how Indians like Sir S. P. Sinha, Sir Syed Ali Imam, the late Mr. Krishnaswami Iyer, Sir Shamsul-Huda and Sir Sankaran Nair have maintained a high level in the discharge of their duties. Moreover, it is well known that the Native States where Indians have opportunities, have produced renowned administrators like Sir Salar Jangh, Sir T. Madhava Rao, Sir Seshadri Iyer, Dewan Bahadur Raghunath Rao, not to mention the present administrators in the various native States of India. The statutory obligation now existing that three of the members of the Supreme Executive Council shall be selected from the Public Services in India and similar provisions with regard to Provincial Councils should be removed. The elected representatives of the people should have a voice in the selection of the Indian members of the Executive Councils and for that purpose a principle of election should be adopted.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

2. All the legislative Councils in India should have a substantial majority of elected representatives. These representatives we feel sure will watch and safeguard the interests of the masses and the agricultural population with whom they are in closer touch than any European officer, however sympathetic can possibly be. The proceedings of the various legislative councils and the Indian National Congress and the Moslem League bear ample testimony to the solicitude of the educated Indians for the welfare of the masses and their acquaintance with their wants and wishes. The franchise should be broadened and extended directly to the people, Mahomedans or Hindus, wherever they are in a minority being given proper and adequate representation, having regard to their numerical strength and position.

OTHER REFORMS.

3. The total number of members of the Supreme Council should be not less than 150 and of provincial councils not less than 100 for major Provinces, and not less than 60 to 75 for minor provinces.

4. The budget should be passed in the shape of money bills, fiscal autonomy being conceded to India.

5. The Imperial Legislative Council should have power to legislate on all matters and to discuss and pass resolutions relating to all matters of Indian administration, and Provincial Councils should have similar power with regard to provincial administration, save and except the direction of military affairs, of foreign relations, declarations of war, making of peace and entering into treaties other than commercial should be vested in the Government of India. As a safeguard the Governor-General in Council or the Governor-in-Council, as the case may be, should have the right of veto, but subject to certain conditions and limitations.

6. The Council of the Secretary of State should be abolished. The Secretary of State should, as far possible, hold in relation to the Government of India a position similar to that which the Secretary of State for the Colonies holds in relation to the Colonies. The Secretary of State should be assisted by two permanent Under Secretaries one of whom should be an Indian. The salaries of the Secretary and Under-Secretaries should be placed on British estimates.

7. In any scheme of Imperial federation, India should be given through her chosen representatives a place similar to the self-governing dominions.

8. Provincial Governments should be made autonomous as stated in the Government of India's despatch dated August 25th 1911.

9. The United Provinces as well as other provinces, should have a Governor brought from the United Kingdom with an Executive Council.

10. A full measure of local self-Government should be immediately granted.

11. Right to carry arms should be granted to the Indians on the same conditions as to the Europeans.

12. Indians should be allowed to enlist as volunteers and units of a Territorial Army to be established in India.

13. Commissions in the Army should be given to Indian youths under conditions similar to those applicable to Europeans.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 13.

At to-day's share market jute mill scrip was again in strong demand with a falling off in rates. A large turnover in shares was again reported. There were usual fluctuations during the day with a shortly quieter feeling at the close, but this did not indicate any diminution of undercurrent of strength which characterises the market and which is at present working in sympathy with the gunny market. Coals were steady. In other sections there was no feature of outstanding interest. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Baraboni 13-8 to 14; Bengal 881, 882, 883; Bokoro and Ramgurh 14-12, 15; Bhuskajuri 15-4; Katras Jeherria 105-4; Kuardi 17; Raneegunge 32-8, 32-12; Sendra 17-8 to 18.

Jute:—Auckland (ord) 248, 249; Barnagore (ord) 125 to 128; Belvedere (ord) 400 to 405; Budge Budge (ord) 473 to 482; Clive (ord) 177 to 178; Dalhousie (ord) 350, 351, 352; Dalhousie (pref) 120; Delta (ord) 456 to 460; Fort Gloster (ord) 533 to 535; Fort William (ord) 185 to 189; Howrah (ord) 296, 297, 298; Howrah (pref) 115; Hooghly (ord) 61-12, 61-8; Kamarhatti (ord) 420 to 425; Kanknarrah (ord) 565 to 572; Khardah (pref) 109; Kinnison (ord) 645; Lawrence (ord) 339 to 344; Lothian 56 p; Naihatti (ord) 300 to 308; New Central (ord) 375 to 381; Northbrook (ord) 38-12, 39; Reliance (ord) 274 to 277; Soorah (ord) 197; Standard (ord) 400 to 405; Union (ord) 535 to 548.

Tea:—Bhatkawa 58-4, 58-8; Khattikhira 28-4, 28-8.

Miscellaneous:—Calcutta Tramway (ord) 114; Dunbar Cotton (ord) 19; Tittagurah Paper (ord) 88.

Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 78 to 78-8 and small lots were done at Rs. 78-12 to 79.

SOLDIER'S STRANGE STORY.

After being mourned as dead for nearly two years, Rifleman H. R. Lupton, King's Royal Rifles, has written to his mother, Mrs. Lupton, of Back-lane, Horsforth, Leeds, that he is alive and well and a prisoner in Germany.

Lupton was in the great retreat, and being taken ill had to be left behind with others. They were surrounded by Germans, but he managed to get away and roamed about the district, hiding in the forest all day and emerging at dusk to ask for food at the nearest house.

After twenty-two months, he says, he was at last obliged through illness and hunger to give himself up to the Germans in June last

Official and Personal.

Mr. E. Ford, I.C.S., District Judge, Prome, died last Thursday at Rangoon from enteric fever. Mr. Ford passed the I.C.S., in 1888, arrived in Rangoon in 1890, and since 1905 has been a District Judge.

The total plague mortality in India during the week ending October 7th stood at 4,507 against 6,108 cases. Bombay Presidency and Sind had 2,397 deaths, Madras Presidency 309, Bihar and Orissa 13, the United Provinces 47, the Punjab 47, Burma 32, the Central Provinces 666, Coorg 1, Mysore State 368, Hyderabad State 58, and Central India 38.

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

CHARGES FOR LEPERS AND LUNATICS.

PROPOSED TAX ON MILCH COW STABLES.

A meeting of the Municipal Board of the Bandra Municipality was held on Thursday night, when Dr. E. A. De Monte presided.

The chairman said that the Municipal Board had to appoint members for the Sanitary, Committee, Schools Committee, etc., in place of the late Khan Bahadur Dadina. He left it to the sense of the meeting whether they should proceed with the appointment at once, or postpone it to the next meeting.

After some discussion it was resolved to consider the question at the next meeting.

CHARGES FOR LEPERS AND LUNATICS.

Mr. Rajaram Tukaram then moved that the Government be asked to amend section 55 of the Municipal Act so that the burden of charges in regard to lepers and lunatics, who were removed to asylums, and who were not permanant residents within their Municipal limits should not fall on the Bandra Municipality. He said the Sanitary Committee had refused to pay certain charges which had been incurred in sending lepers and lunatics from their Municipal limits. It was necessary that they should ask the Government to define the strict liability of the Municipality. The question of residence was a most important one; Dr. Dadina had said that these lepers etc. came from other places. They should therefore, ask the Government to amend the Municipal Act (section 55) to make this question clear so that they should not be liable for the charges.

THANA MUNICIPALITY'S REFUSAL.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel in seconding the resolution said, he believed Mr. Rajaram had done a distinct service not only to the Bandra Municipality but to several other municipalities whose grievance was the same. The Thana Municipality had the same trouble, but they had flatly refused to pay the charges. The Superintendent of the Yerrowda Asylum had asked both the Thana and Bandra Municipalities to bear the charges for certain lunatics sent to him. But, whereas, the Thana Municipality had refused to pay, the Bandra Municipality were still carrying on correspondence. Thana had refused to pay unless the lunatics were permanently residents within the limits of the Thana Municipality. But the Superintendent had contended that the persons were removed from the limit of the Thana Municipality, and the Government had passed a resolution in August 1915 that the Municipalities were bound to pay irrespective of the fact whether the lepers or lunatics were permanently residing within the Municipal limits or not. The speaker thought that the legislature could not have had that intention when the bill was passed. The Bandra Municipality had been asked to pay about Rs. 600 recently. He strongly supported the resolution and promised to bring the question before the Legislative Council.

The proposal was passed unanimously.

PROPOSED TAXATION OF MILCH CATTLE STABLES.

Mr. Rajaram Tukaram then moved his next resolution regarding milch cattle stables. He said that a large number of gowlies had migrated from Bombay to Bandra, and had so far not been liable to pay any taxes; it was surprising that so far the Municipality could get only a sum of Rs. 230 from this source. There should be some proper control of these milch cattle stables. The owners of the stables were charging a fair rent to these gowlies, and he did not see why the Municipality should not levy a tax. He therefore moved that the Municipal Act should be so amended that the milch cattle which are kept within the Municipal limits should be taxed. The proposer said that he did not, by this resolution, mean to touch the private milch cattle which were kept in Bandra.

Dr. Vevania seconded the resolution. He said in Bombay the gowlies had to pay as much as Rs. 6 and more, and they would be justified in charging a reasonable tax.

The Hon. V. J. Patel spoke in support of the resolution. He said the gowlies who kept their cattle in Bandra created some sort of inconvenience, and it was only right they should be charged. They had no power to charge them, therefore, they should approach the Government.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

VOTERS' LIST.

The Board then took into consideration the question of the Voters' List.

The President said in the light of the Commissioner's letter which had already been discussed at a previous meeting, it would not be necessary to prepare this list by the 1st of November.

The Hon. Mr. Patel: The election roll will have to be published by the 1st of November.

The Chairman: I do not think it can be ready by that time, but if it is ready we shall publish it.

Mr. Rajaram said Rule 3 of the Act distinctly said that the Voters' List must be ready by the 1st November. In Bombay it was printed long before the elections. It was imperative that it should be ready in time, if not they were breaking the rule. If the Commissioner proposed some amendments in their rules he could do so, but that was no reason why the election roll should be postponed. The Municipality should be ready with its roll, whether the Commissioner intended amending the rules or not. If Government said that they should not hold the election at the usual time, then they could postpone it, but it was their duty to make the election roll ready. With this view he proposed a resolution, that there should be no delay in the preparation of the roll.

Dr. Conceicao seconded it.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel proposed an amendment asking the Chief Officer of the Bandra Municipality to prepare the election roll with such assistance as the President might give him, on the 1st November.

Dr. Dias seconded the amendment.

Mr. Rajaram accepted the amendment and it was passed unanimously.

WATER SUPPLY.

The Board then considered the report made by the Collector of Thana regarding the Bandra Municipality. The Collector proposed that an expert water engineer should examine the water mains and the distribution system with a view to making proper arrangements with the Bombay Municipality, together with a wholesome supply of water to Bandra.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel moved that the Bandra Municipality recorded with thanks a copy of the report from the Collector of Thana to the Secretary to Government on the various aspects of its water administration which was an exhaustive, interesting and useful report.

This was seconded by Mr. Ignatius DeMonte.

Mr. Pandurang Patil asked whether the Municipality were going to stay its hands until they received a report from the Water Engineer. Water supply was very essential, and it was worth their while knowing what time the Government would take suggesting any practical steps.

The President here explained that the Collector was going to send the Sanitary Engineer; the latter had already asked for some plans, and as soon as they were forwarded to him he would come down to Bandra. They had to wait until that time.

The resolution was carried.

DEFECTIVE WATER METERS.

Mr. Mecaunlis then said that 25 per cent. of the water meters were not registering correctly, and out of every 1,000 gallons the Municipality lost 250 gallons. The Bandra Municipality lost something like 20 million gallons in this way, for which they were paying the Bombay Municipality. In regard to the complaint made by Mr. Hall he proposed that he should charged the average of the last three months' charge.

Mr. I. DeMonte seconded the proposal.

Mr. Rajaram said the question was a very tickiis one, however much they might sympathise with Mr. Hall. It was the duty of the Municipality to put things in order, and with that view they should lay down a general principle for all the taxpayers. If the meters did not register properly the Municipality should put them right and they should first of all pass a resolution that all the ratepayers should be charged 25 per cent. extra before dealing with Mr. Hall's case. He therefore moved that as a general principle, 25 per cent. on the average consumption of three months should be charged in the cases when meters did not register the actual consumption of water. Regarding Mr. Hall's case, as it had arisen prior to this discussion he should be charged as proposed by Mr. Mecaunlis.

Dr. Conceicao in seconding it said he did not think Mr. Hall refused to pay the municipal bill; if he did so at all, it must have been done on principle.

Mr. Hall said he had not refused payment, but it was unjust that anybody should be asked to pay 25 per cent. more.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel said it was not proper that ratepayers should be charged extra because the meters did not register properly, and the law courts would not support the Municipality if they went to law. It was an untenable attitude they were taking.

Mr. I. DeMonte said that the proposal put forward by Mr. Mecaunlis was only a suggestion, and should be considered in that light only.

Mr. Balkrishna moved an amendment that the question be referred back to the Managing Committee.

The Hon. Mr. Patell said it was useless to refer it back to them.

Mr. Rajaram's amendment was then carried and it was subsequently passed as a substantive proposition.

The Board then adjourned.

MOSLEM LEAGUE PRESIDENTSHIP

THE "BENGALEE" ON THE COMMON GOAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 13.

Referring to the election of the Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah as president of the next session of the All-India Moslem League the "Bengalee" writes:—

"Mr. Jinnah is a leading and tried Congressman and we expect from him a pronouncement on the same lines as those of the president of the Indian National Congress. There are indeed several indications that the Moslem League and the Indian National Congress will stand on the same platform before long and both will unite in the demand for self-government within the Empire. This is a definite goal that Hindus and the Moslems should strive to reach and we have every reason to think that the President of the Moslem League will be quite outspoken on this subject."

(Continued from Column 5.)

To Rear-Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, Naval Commander-in-Chief, east Indies, I am indebted for much useful advice and cordial co-operation.

Captain Nunn Commander Wason and the other officers of the Royal Navy have afforded us the able assistance which we have become accustomed to receive from them.

I would express my deep obligation to Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Percy Cox, Mr. Dobbs, I.C.S., and the officers of the Political Department for their valuable advice and assistance freely rendered on every occasion. The remarkably small amount of tribal interruption along our extensive lines of communication and the satisfactory condition of internal affairs throughout the occupied territory and adjoining districts are a rich testimony to Lieutenant-Col. Cox's ability, tact and experience.

STORY OF FAILURE TO RELIEVE KUT

(Continued from page 7).

gracious message of May 7th, 1916, in which His Majesty expressed his feeling that his troops had done all that was humanly possible. By the courtesy of the Turkish Commander-in-Chief, Major-General Khalil Pasha, was able to arrange on April 30th and the following days that all the more serious cases among the sick and wounded of the garrison of Kut should be handed over to me in exchange for an equivalent number of Turkish prisoners. In this connection I should like to acknowledge my indebtedness to Captain the Hon. A. Herbert, M.P., Irish Guards and Captain T. Lawrence, General Staff Intelligence Egypt, who greatly assisted in these negotiations.

OCCURRENCES IN OTHER PARTS.

This report would be incomplete without some reference to occurrences in the other parts of Mesopotamia. During practically the whole period under review neither the Turks on the Euphrates nor the Arab tribes in the vicinity of that river have given us any trouble. When soever in January the advance against the hostile positions in front of Kut took place it was thought advisable to make a demonstration northwards to a short distance from our advanced post at Nasiriyah with a view to deterring as many of the hostile tribes on the Hai river as possible from joining forces with the enemy. The major portion of the force at Nasiriyah according moved out at the beginning of January and encamped in the neighbourhood of Butaniyah Lake early in February. When the object in view had been attained the troops returned to Nasiriyah. On the return journey some of the villages with whom friendly relations had hitherto obtained, apparently mistaking our movement for a retreat, treacherously attacked our rearguard. The attack was beaten off, a party of the Royal West Keats and the 30th Mountain Battery behaving very gallantly. A small force marched out the following morning from Nasirayah and surprised and destroyed the offending villages in retaliation for their treachery. Nothing of importance occurred on the Karun line. That country and the neighbourhood of the oilfields as well as the country to the west and the south of Basrah remaining quite and undisturbed throughout the period under review.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICES.

When my predecessor General Sir John Nixon submitted his despatch of January 17th 1916, he had had no opportunity of bringing to notice the names of those officers and men who had distinguished themselves during the actions at Shaikh Saad from 6th to 8th January and at the Wadi river on 10th January, 1916. I have therefore included them in this report.

I desire to place on record my appreciation of the services rendered by Lieutenant-General Sir F. Aylmer. Faced by great climatic and other difficulties and unable for reasons already referred to to allow himself the time for reorganisation and preparation which under other circumstances he would have deemed essential, he applied himself to a difficult task with an energy, ability and determination which enabled him twice to defeat a brave enemy at least equal to himself in numbers and which would in all probability have carried him to success at the Umm-Al-Hannah position but for weather conditions which proved an almost insurmountable obstacle.

Major-General (Temporary Lieutenant-General) Sir C. F. Gorringe has rendered valuable services to the State as Chief of the Staff to the Tigris column from January 28th and in command of the column from March 12th onwards he has shown untiring energy, ability and devotion in dealing with the many difficult situations which he had to face. He is a commander of proved ability in the field.

Major-General C. V. F. Townshend has already shown himself a fine commander of troops in action and a tactician of no mean ability. It was mainly his personal example of cheerfulness, courage and resource which inspired the garrison of Kut to sustain a siege of nearly five months under every sort of trial until sheer starvation compelled surrender.

Major-General H. Du Keary after commanding his Division in France with distinction, has led it with resource and success throughout the operations under review. He could always be depended upon to handle his Division with skill in any operations with which he was entrusted.

Colonel (Temporary Major-General) H. T. Brooking has displayed much ability in his administration of the Euphrates area and in the various minor operations which he has conducted. This campaign in Mesopotamia has been one in which the difficulties experienced by the troops in actual contact with the enemy, have been all but equalled by those which have had to be faced by the Headquarters and Lines of Communication Staffs and the Departments of the Army upon whose exertions it depended that their comrades in the fighti[illegible] could be fed and supplied with the material they required to enable them to carry out their arduous task.

Major-General M. Cowper as head of my Administrative Staff, has rendered most valuable service. His energy and ability when things threatened to go wrong and an awkward emergency had to be faced have more than once saved the situation

Major-General A. W. Money as my Principal Staff Officer has shown himself an exceptionally able Chief of the General Staff with wide experience and sound judgment. His advice has always been of the highest value to me on all occasions.

Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Beach, R. E., has continued to me the valuable assistance which he rendered to my predecessor as head of my Intelligence Section. He has displayed a cool well-balanced judgment of no mean order.

(Continued in Column 5)

Bill, the bargain hunter, had always got himself into trouble by thinking himself to be over-wise. He had been reading in the papers the scarcity of the petrol and how the munition workers, to keep themselves fit, were using pedal bicycles. In fact, he had read enough to convince him that for real exercise and sound health, bicycle was an essentiality. But as usual, he thought that it was simply wastage to buy a bicycle at the shops as he erroneously believed that he could buy things cheaper elsewhere.

He visited the auction rooms, where cycles were offered for sale belonging to partise going abroad, or machines to be sold off for some reasons known best to the seller. "Here you are" he said, "here is some high grade and attractive machine going off cheap."

The auctioneer talked in all the glowing terms of what the machine was and how similar machines were sold for more than £20 at the shops, but the manufacturers did not like to rob the public and hence wanted to sell it very cheap. There was a constant bidding by different parties and in the end, the hammer went down and our friend, Bill, got the machine.

He was very jubilant over his deal. He took the machine and wanted to ride home on it to show to his friends that he had got better talents than all of them combined and thought of how they will look small before him.

But judge his surprise when going a few paces he found the machine to wobble and our friend came to the ground with some parts of the machine all in bits.

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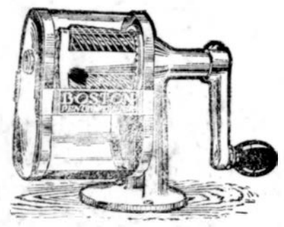

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HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

INDIAN AND PENINSULAR NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

DIRECTORS AT LAW.

LALA HUR NARAIN AND FAZULBHOI JUMAJEE LALJEE (plaintiffs), v. PRABHASHANKAR DEVSHANKAR, (2) CHOTALAL I. PAREKH, (3) PADAMSI NARSIBHAI, (4) JHAVERI JUNALAL NUNALAL, (5) MATUBHAI KARSONBHAI, solicitor, (6) D. JRAJLAL PANACHAND SHROFF, Bar-at-Law, (7) THE INDIAN & PENINSULAR STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., (defendants).

(Before Justice Macleod.)

This was a suit filed by the plaintiffs praying that the defendants might be restrained by an order and injunction of the High Court from preventing the plaintiffs from taking part in the management of the affairs of the Indian and Peninsular Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., as members of the board of directors and from having access to, and inspection of all books of account, papers, etc., of the company, and for other reliefs.

The plaintiffs and the first, second and third defendants were the directors of the company. The fifth and sixth defendants were alleged to have been appointed directors of the company at a meeting held on the 29th June, 1915. The plaintiffs, however, disputed the validity of their appointment.

In the year 1915 the plaintiffs had filed a suit in the High Court, praying for a declaration that the meeting of the board of directors held on the 29th June, 1915, was fraudulently and improperly convened and that the resolutions passed at that meeting be declared illegal, null and void, that the fourth and fifth defendants and Mr. B. G. Gajiwala were not the directors of the company, and the plaintiffs applied that the company and the second defendant be restrained from signing and executing an agency agreement of the company. An interim injunction was obtained in that suit restraining the second and the seventh defendants from executing the intended agency agreement and restraining all the defendants from transacting any business except the routine business of the board of directors.

In August, 1915, the second defendant obtained a judge's summons calling upon the plaintiffs to show cause why the plaint should not be rejected on the ground that it did not disclose any cause of action. When the summons came on for argument, the hearing of it was adjourned until an extraordinary general meeting of the company was convened so as to enable the company to ascertain the wishes of the shareholders as to the position they took up regarding the action taken up by the plaintiffs. An extraordinary general meeting was eventually convened on 20th January, 1916 and a number of resolutions were moved by the plaintiffs and duly seconded by other shareholders. The meeting was presided over by the second defendant, who declared all those resolutions lost on a show of hands. Poll was then demanded as to each of those resolutions and the 6th of March was appointed as the day for taking the poll. The plaintiffs then called upon the defendants to give them an inspection of the accounts of the company, but it was alleged that they refused to give the same. Similarly the plaintiffs were refused inspection of a written explanation which was alleged to have been submitted by the agents of the company to the board of directors at the meetings of 29th June and 11th August, 1915, explaining the charges preferred against them by the company. The plaintiffs accordingly filed this suit in February last in which they prayed as above.

Mr. J. B. Kanga, with Mr. B. J. Desai, appeared for the plaintiffs. The Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, with Mr. T. J. Strangman appeared for defendants 1, 2, 3, 6, and 7. Mr. J. D. Davar, with Mr. N. H. Moos, appeared for the 5th defendant.

JUDGMENT.

His Lordship, in passing a decree for the plaintiffs with costs observed that the plaintiffs were directors at the time they filed the suit and were suffering from the action of the defendants as directors. Under the order made in the interlocutory proceedings most of the reliefs to which they were entitled were granted. His Lordship could not help remarking that the defendants were very obstructive. The plaintiffs were not entitled to inspection of the current documents if they were properly removed. They were, however, entitled to inspection of all documents, papers and vouchers upto the date they continued to act as directors. Directors' office was a very responsible one and they were carrying on a very responsible business.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs:—Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co.

Attorneys for defendants 1, 2, 3, 6, and 7:—Messrs. Payne and Co.

Attorneys for 5th defendant:—Messrs. Mathubhai Jamietram and Madon.

ALLEGED PERJURY.

SANCTION FOR PROSECUTION UPHELD.

An application for sanction to prosecute under section 195 Criminal Procedure Code was filed in the Court of the District Magistrate, Kolaba, by Gania Undria and others against Chaya Changa and Mahadoo Mudha on a charge of perjury in a case disposed of by the Second Class Magistrate of Pen. Mr. Alcock, District Magistrate of Kolaba, had issued notice and after hearing the notice matter, granted sanction on the 12th June against the respondents.

The respondents appealed against this order of sanction to Mr. Dixit, Sessions Judge of Thana, to set aside the said order. Mr. Bhagwat, the Government Pleader, with Mr. Vaidya appeared for the appellants. Mr. Sohrab B. Banaji, Barrister-at-Law, with Mr. Gadkari, pleader, appeared to support the order made by the District Magistrate.

After hearing arguments on both the sides, the learned Sessions Judge upheld the sanction granted by the District Magistrate, Kolaba, and dismissed the appeal.

A severe tornado passed over a portion of Feni sub-division in the district of Chittagong at noon on the 6th instant and 27 villages were affected causing much damage to trees and house properties. Three days after that the sub-division was inundated with a large volume of water rushing from the Tipperah hills. About sixty square miles is now under water nearly eight to ten feet. Standing crops are much damaged.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

RAILWAY PROSECUTION.

CHARGE AGAINST ALL ACCUSED WITHDRAWN.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Baldwin of the G. I. P. Railway Police appeared and said that under instructions from his superiors he wanted to withdraw the cases in which Mr. Dulerai V. Desai, Mr. Hirachand Venichand Desai and Mr. Hiralal Deochand Jasani were charged with wilfully interfering with the comforts of a railway passenger in the Manmad Express on the 17th August.

Mr. M. K. Azad who appeared for the accused said he had no objection to the withdrawal asked for.

The Magistrate allowed the case to be withdrawn and acquitted the accused.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

SERVANT GETS A DAY'S SIMPLE IMPRISONMENT AND FINED RS. 60

At the Esplanade Police Court, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Fuller charged T. D. Naidu with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 41. It was alleged that the accused recovered the sum from a constituent of Messrs. Lipton and Co. and did not credit it to the firm's account. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 60 out of which Rs. 41 were ordered to be paid to the complainant's firm.

RAID ON GAMBLING HOUSE.

GAMBLERS FINED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector O'Brien charged Shivshunker Ambaram with keeping a common gambling house at Khetwadi Main Street, and Shivshunker and thirteen others with gaming therein with cards and money on Thursday. It appeared from the evidence that the Police raided the place, when the accused were found gambling there and two packets of cards and some money were found there. The accused were convicted. The first accused was fined Rs. 30 and the rest Rs. 10 each.

WHY BAGDAD LINE MUST BE BROKEN.

SIR M. SYKES ON OUR FUTURE AIM

"It is the purpose of Germany to maintain the Berlin-Constantinople-Bagdad line at all cost," said Colonel Sir Mark Sykes, M.P., in a lecture to wounded Colonial soldiers at the Caxton Hall on Saturday, Sept. 16.

Germany would give an immense price to keep it, he declared. We and our Allies had to break that line, and with it the spell of world domination which swayed the whole of the German people.

Our own war aims were to develop all that the past had given—the law and the toleration of the Roman Empire, the civilisation and chivalry of the Middle Ages, and the true democracy which came from the French Revolution. In fact, our war aims were to fight for all the things that culture was fighting against.

The fundamental necessity for us after the war was the solidarity of the Alliance which now subsisted between Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy. Together those peoples were trustees for the future of humanity. Particularly in the labour world of the Entente Powers there should be a unity that there was not before. It was the duty of all British men to see that the British Empire was fit to take its place in that league.

Imperial politics, if there were to be such things, must have nothing to do with absured local party politics. Imperial Politics only touched upon defence, that was the general safety of all, and he would ask them whether it would not be necessary when the war was over to deal with this colossal question which affected us all by some machinery, yet to be devised, which would have our respect, our confidence and authority in these matters.

Miss Olga Charna, Russia's youngest prima donna, from the Petrograd Opera House, reappared in London in mail week and gave selections in costume from her repertoire of English, Russian, Italian and French operatic arias, songs and ballads. Born at Grodno, now in German occupation, she made her debut in England at the age of 14 in Russian songs. Although of small stature, she sings without the slightest effort, and reaches E flat in alt (Tetrazzini's famous note) with ease.

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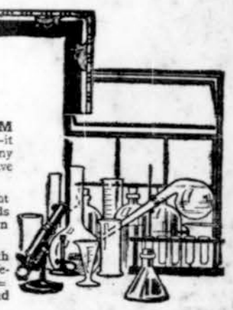

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ARMY CONTRACTS SCANDAL.

INSPECTOR CONVICTED OF RECEIVING BRIBES.

LONG SENTENCE OF IMPRISONMENT.

Following the sentence of five years penal servitude passed upon William Assding, an inspector in the Royal Army Clothing Factory, Pimlico, George James Montague, 49, another inspector in the department, was indicted at the Old Bailey, London, on Sept. 18, on a charge of corruptly accepting gifts—six separate sums of £5—from H. H. Soar and Co., tailors, Globe Road, Bethnal Green, who contracted to supply 20,000 pairs of trousers for the army at 9s. 9d. per pair.

Acoding to Mr. Muir, who prosecuted, special marks were to be placed on the bales, and in order to pass bad goods Montague advised that a certain proportion of good trousers be packed with them.

Francis William Soar, a private in the Durham Light Infantry, gave evidence that he had been employed by H. H. Soar and Co.—H. H. Soar being his cousin In September, 1914, he went to the War Office to tender for trousers, and the firm obtained a contract to supply 20,000 pairs at 9s. 9d. a pair.

In reply to the Judge, he said that the cloth was bought at the Army Clothing Department at prices arranged in the contract. Any spoiled cloth had to be paid for by the contractors.

Witness went on to say that some of the trousers made at a branch establishment were badly made; they were badly stitched and roughly done. Eventually, after a conversation with a man named "George," witness gave his private address, had a second conversation with "George," and received a visiting card with the prisoner's name and address on it.

The Judge: It was after you found the trousers were badly made that you had this second conversation?—Yes.

Witness wrote about the end of October to the prisoner, who replied, making an appointment at his residence at Thornton Heath, and adding: "You will recognise me by my dog—a black and white collie." The letter was signed, "Yours, confidentially, G. J. M." Witness showed the letter to his cousin, and went to Thornton Heath, where the prisoner asked if his name was Soar, and added that he was Montague, and that he was unable to get down earlier as he had had to go home and fetch his dog. The prisoner then asked particulars of the contract, which witness gave. The prisoners said, "It is quite easy to get stuff through." He added that other people were doing the same thing.

Mr. Whiteley: Doing what?—What he proposed to do.

FIRMS "FIX UP" THE VIEWERS.

The Judge: Just tell us what occurred. You have not told us what he proposed to do.

The Witness: The conversation was general about the way in which stuff was put through. He spoke of a case in the Boer War where an inspection note was passed three times for the same amount of stuff. He also mentioned that other firms were "fixing up" the viewers, with the idea of getting stuff passed through without trouble. He also mentioned that he could do our firm a lot of good or could do us a lot of harm. The conversation was general as to how the things were going on, and how bad stuff was being passed through. The prisoner said to me, "Some manufacturers ought to be shot."

The Judge: He didn't say any viewers ought to be shot?

The Witness: No, Sir.

The witness, continuing, said: He gave me full particulars of the things the passers looked for, and the terms arranged for our stuff were that I was then to give him £5.

The Judge: What was he to do for it?—He was to pass the stuff through.

Whether good or bad?—Yes.

The Judge: Did you tell him whether the trousers were bad or good?—Yes. I told him that some of the stuff that we had had to get made outside our factory was not so good. We were afaid that it would not pass, and we wanted to get it passed. He told me his terms were £5 down and a half-penny per pair on trousers passed. I told him that I had not brought any money with me but that I had seen my cousin and would get it fixed up. We were to advise him of the deliveries by letter or postcard; the bales were to be marked and the quantities given.

Counsel: Why was that arrangement made?—So that he could make arrangements for the stuff to go direct to him for him to pass it through. I was to have a telephone message. He was to ask for "Frank," and his name was "Thornton Heath."

The witness told how his cousin gave him a cheque for £5, which he cashed. He then met the prisoner at Victoria Underground station, and they went into a public-house. The prisoner would not go into some, as he thought "somebody from Pimlico" might be about. Two or three days after the first delivery of trousers the witness received a telephone message from Montague, who said, "Is that Mr. Frank? Thornton Heath speaking. Things are all right. Keep on sending." The postcards were sent and payments were made. Less than a hundred pairs of trousers were rejected out of 20,000.

The Judge: Can you tell us what proportion of the 20,000 pairs was bad?—Well, only about half were made at our Globe Road factory.

And the others, made at the other place, were bad?—Yes. They were roughly made and roughly stitched.

You mean that about half were good and the other half bad?—I should say that was about the proportion.

So that out of 10,000 badly made under 100 were rejected?—Yes.

A DELIVERY REJECTED AT MARYLEBONE.

Later in the year, the witness added, the trousers had to be delivered to a new depot in Marylebone. About 4,000 pairs were made which did not come up to the requirements of "triple stitching," and a delivery was rejected.

Witness saw the prisoner at the White Horse, Pimlico, and asked him "if it was possible to do anything there, the same as on the first contract." The prisoner replied that they had to be more careful at Marylebone. Things had been made much more strict he added, since the first contract, but he thought that he knew a man who would be able to "fix things up" all right there. The man had been with him at Pimlico. Witness gave Montague £5, and since then had not seen him.

In reply to Mr. Curtis Bennett, who defended, witness said that he had been in the army nine weeks. He had previously been a tea salesman with Messrs. Lyons, and agreed that while with them his money was short. He put that down to the fact that he was hopelessly bad at the job. There was no dishonesty. He was always short, and never earned any money while he was there, the shortage of stock amounting to £20 or £30 during the three months he was with that firm. He denied that he had had financial trouble with his cousin; he left him of his own accord because of a domestic disagreement.

Mr. Curtis Bennett: Did you consult a solicitor with a view of claiming £800, representing 2 per cent on this contract?—Yes.

And your cousin wouldn't pay?—No.

And you wrote and said you would give up the claim?—Yes.

When did you first tell this story about Montague?—To the solicitor.

After your cousin had refused to pay?—Yes.

Witness denied a suggestion that, although he had drawn the money from his cousin, he kept it himself and never paid the prisoner a penny.

THE JUDGE AND AN ACCOMPLICE.

Henry Herbert Soar, of Soar and Co., stated that when he was first told of his cousin's interview with Montague he refused to have anything to do with the arrangement, but later gave his cousin a cheque for £5.

The Judge: For what? For himself?

Witness: I don't know. I understood that there were certain expenses that had to be met.

The Judge: Be careful what you are saying.

Witness admitted writing to the prisoner two postcards and signing them "Frank." He also sent him £5 in notes, together with a sheet of notepaper on which was written the word "Frank."

The Judge: But you knew that that was not proper?

"I knew it and I regret it," answered witness.

The Judge: I am satisfied that this man has been an accomplice, and I am quit satisfied that instead of being where he is he ought to be over there (nodding towards the dock).

In reply to Mr. Curtis Bennett, Soar said that he was told by his cousin that he would never get any work through Pimlico, good, bad, or indifferent, unless he paid his footing. Witness then said "Go and see the man," and his cousin afterwards told him of the arrangement to pay ½d. a pair. That money was never paid and was never asked for.

Questioned as to the number of rejections he sad that they numbered 280 out of the 20,000 pairs. All the rejections came from the trousers which were made at the branch factory.

Witness added that he was very angry when he found that his cousin was seeing Montague again. He had fallen into a trap once, and was ashamed of what he had done. He thought that he had done with the matter and the trousers had been passed at Marylebone without complaint.

The Judge: Then I should have thought you would have taken care when you knew he was going to meet Montague that he didn't take £5 with him. Did you know that he was meeting Montague in a public-house?—No, I am a tea-totaller.

"That does not answer the question, but I suppose that would have shocked you horribly, retorted his Lordship.

THE PRISONER'S VERSION.

The defendant in the box, said he had been a viewer for 19 years. He only inspected 180 out of the 20,000 pairs of trousers sent in by Messrs. Soar. He first heard of Frank Soar when he received a letter from him pleading for an interview. Soar said his firm had a contract for trousers, and he would like to know how the goods were to be made up. Witness made an appointment.

Counsel: Why did you sign "Yours confidentially?"

The defendant said there was nothing confidential about the letter, but at that time he was connected with the Viewers' Association, to which some of the heads were antagonistic. Witness did not know how Soar got his card, and he denied absolutely that there was any conversation about the Boer War or about faulty goods being passed.

"Did he ever pay you any money?" asked counsel.

"I never received a penny from him." declared witness, who added that the interview at Victoria was in connection with the new pattern of trousers. Witness never received any postcards giving the dates of consignment, nor did he ever communicate with anyone at the Marylebone depot.

The Judge: How did you come to have private interviews with a contractor's man?—He was in trouble, and I considered it my duty as a workman to help another and as a trade unionist.

Witness, in reply to Mr. Whiteley, said that he was not surprised to get a letter from Soar, although he was a perfect stranger. His suspicions were not aroused a bit. He agreed that it was against the regulations for a viewer to have anything to do with a contractor.

The Judge: Doesn't it strike you that your action in asking him to your private address might be misconstrued?—I was as innocent as a child, my Lord.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy on account of the prisoner's previous good character.

After perusing a note handed up to him by the foreman of the jury, Mr. Justice Low remarked—"I understand you to say that you are of opinion that the two Soars are deserving of the severest censure. I am sure I entirely agree with you."

Addressing the prisoner, his Lordship told him that he had been guilty of a very serious offence. "But I do not think your case is as bad—I am sure it is not—as some of the cases that have come before me. I had made up my mind that in these cases wherever a Government official was found guilty of any kind of corruption during the war I would pass the full sentence permitted by the law. In your case I make some exception, but the least sentence I can pass upon you—and it will be a severe sentence to you—is eighteen months' hard labour.

THE JUDGE AND THE CONTRACTOR.

His Lordship then ordered that the two Soars should be brought before him. It was stated that H. H. Soar had left the precincts of the court. Addressing Frank Soar, the Judge said that it was no good adding to what he said about those cases. "But these contractors would digrace any business. It is a shocking thing that these two should be allowed to get hold of contracts at all. I am rather inclined to think that in this particular case if anybody had made any inquiry as to the standing and condition of this firm no contract at all would have been entered into with them, for obviously they had not either of them the means or the capacity for carrying out a contract of this importance. The result was that in all probability it was grievously scamped."

"The jury," concluded his Lordship, "desire that Messrs. Soar should know that they are under a very grave censure for what they have done, and agree with me that it is a great pity that we are not able to punish them as well as Montague. With that I agree."

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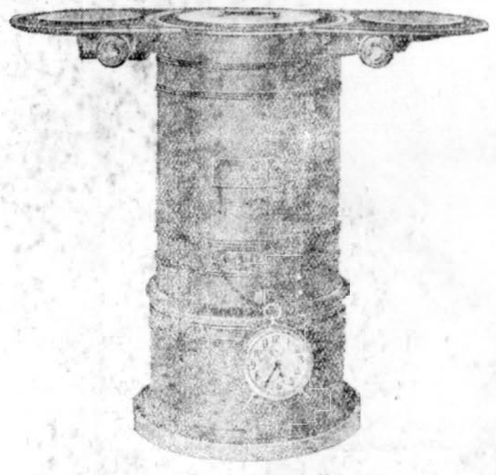

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IMPORTANT RAILWAY PLANT SEIZED BY GERMANY.

Reuter's Agency learns that the British Government has just been informed that the German Government has seized 200 locomotives, 2,500 pieces of rolling stock, and several hundred kilometres of rails belonging to the Belgian light railways known as the Chemins de Fer Vicinaux. This is only another exidence of the insincerity of German protestations of sympathy for the populations of occupied countries.

The railways in question are a peculiarity of Belgium and serve many of the country districts in the absence of broad-gauge lines. There is a network of them all over the country, and the population depends in a large measure upon them. They are very largely used for conveying market produce to the urban centres and in conveying foodstuffs to the rural districts.

The confiscation at the present moment is especially serious in view of the beet harvest, which is just coming in, and which always taxes these lines to their utmost extent. As a result the internal traffic of the country and the transport of food essential to the maintenance of a population on the verge of starvation have been interrupted.

Some days ago the company which manages these railways applied to the British Government for permission to import copper, tin, lubricating oil, and other materials necessary for the working of the lines. They applied to the German Governor-General for a guarantee against requisitions, and he replied by giving a guarantee that the materials would not be seized upon production of proof that they had been imported from other countries, thus clearly showing the intention of the Germans to seize all materials already in Belgium.

In reply, at the end of June, the British Government informed the Belgian Minister that they would be prepared to allow the importation of the necessary materials as soon as the Germans gave a guarantee "that no materials of the same kind would henceforth be requisitioned in Belgium and that the property of the lines should be scrupulously respected throughout the whole country, and that no rails or rolling stock, or any other articles whatsoever appertaining to the railways, should be requisitioned."

The reply of the Germans, as above stated, has just been received.

COLOUR-PREJUDICE IN THE IMPERIAL CITY.

The following letter from an Indian Engineer, Mr. B. K. Sinha, resident in London, appeared in the "Daily Chronicle.":—

Sir,—If you would publish this letter for me it would greatly assist in helping me to earn my daily bread. I am a British Indian, and have been in this country for eight years, and am an engineer with eight year's experience and well educated. I have served with the Red Cross in the Indian Army, but my services are no longer required, so that I have to go back to my old employment until the Red Cross require me again.

In spite of all this I have the greatest difficulty in obtaining work because of my colour, and when I do my employers are constantly knocking my wages down, so that I can hardly manage to live. I am a married man with a wife and child to support, but people seem to imagine that it is waste to pay an Indian proper wages, and when my money was increased to under £2 English workmen had the impudence to say, "Fancy paying a black man all that money." What they expect me to live on I do not know, and nobody has so far volunteered to help me out of this difficulty.

I have done my bit with the Red Cross, and am unfit for active service. Why should this abominable colour prejudice still exist when Indians are fighting side by side with the English? It should have died out long ago; it has had too long a life as it is. I hope that this may help the public to remember that "the black man" and his family require food and lodging the same as the "white man."

ACID STOMACHS ARE DANGEROUS.

COMMON SENSE ADVICE BY A DISTINGUISHED SPECIALIST.

"Acid" stomachs are dangerous because acid irritates and inflames the delicate lining of the stomach, thus hindering and preventing the proper action of the stomach, and leading to nine-tenths of the cases of stomach trouble from which people suffer. Medicines and medicinal treatments are useless in such cases, for they leave the source of the trouble, **the acid in the stomach,** as dangerous as ever. The acid must be neutralised, and its formation prevented, and the best thing for this purpose is half a teaspoonful of **bisurated** magnesia, a simple antacid, taken in a little warm or cold water after eating, which, not only neutralises the acid, but also prevents the fermentation from which acidity is developed. Foods which ordinarily cause greatest distress can be eaten with impunity if the meal is followed with a little **bisurated** magnesia, which can be obtained of any chemist, and should always be kept handy. 5450

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that at the 1st of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose can be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in DIARRHŒA, and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

Checks and arrests FEVER, CROUP, AGUE. The Best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

The only Palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Convincing Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle.
Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.
Prices in England, 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.
Sole Manufacturers, J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., London.

SUCCESS IN LIFE

is often attributable to good health & making the most of opportunities.

A nervous breakdown has often been the forerunner of disaster, and ill health the barrier to life's prospects.

HUXLEYS NER-VIGOR

of the acid glycero-phosphates improves the general condition by supplying the blood with natural phosphorus-bearing elements, which go to repair and build up broken-down cell life and vitality.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.
ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croydon, London.

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ON
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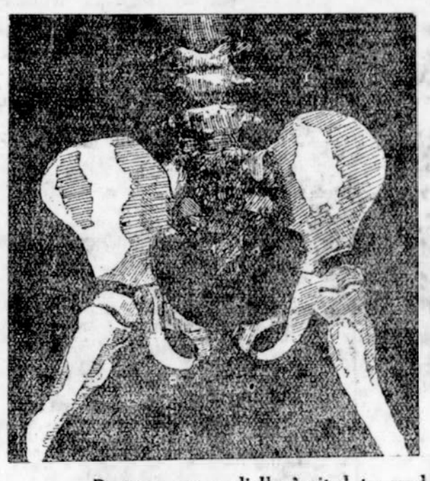
THE PROPRIETORS OF
"CHINA AND LAMP-WARE SHOW-ROOM"
which has lately being opened at 239, Hornby Road, next to Bessho & Co., respectfully invite Ladies and Gentlemen to visit their show-room. Some exceptionally rare articles, in beautiful Fancy Dinner and Tea-sets, Glass, Cutlery, Lamps, Alluminium and enamel-ware, Toys, and above all very rich Plated-ware from best English Manufacturers are presented to the public at
PRICES EXTREMELY MODERATE.
We are already patronised by many Ladies and Gentlemen.



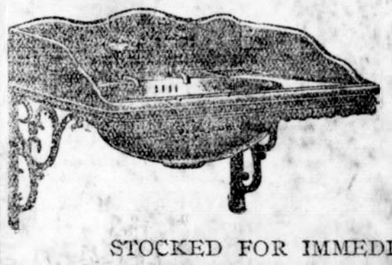
X-RAY.

EXPOSURES are given independently or in consultation with Doctors for SKIN DISEASES and MALIGNANT GROWTHS, and PHOTO and SCREEN EXAMINATION IS CARRIED OUT with the aid of our TWO BIG UP-TO-DATE X-RAY APPARATUS.

Doctors are cordially invited to send their cases.

ZANDER'S INSTITUTE. LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY.

SANITARY WARE.



Rich Porcelain Enamelled Baths, Lavatories, Basins, Closets, Sinks and Fancy Bath Room Fittings, Agricultural Implements, Workshop Tools and Machinery.

STOCKED FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

CLUBWALLA & CO., LD.
(Stove Depot.)
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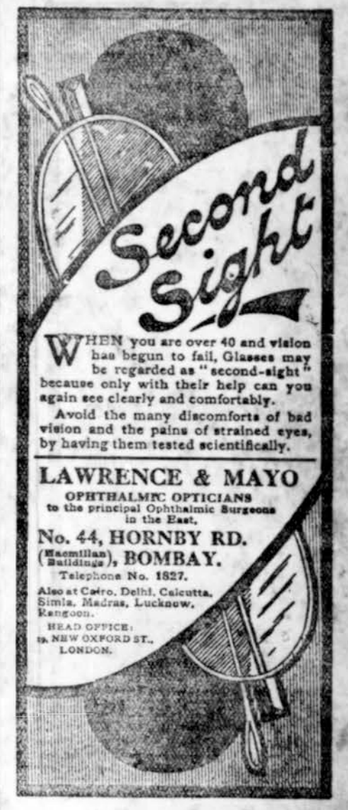

WHEN you are over 40 and vision has begun to fail, Glasses may be regarded as "second-sight" because only with their help can you again see clearly and comfortably.

Avoid the many discomforts of bad vision and the pains of strained eyes, by having them tested scientifically.

LAWRENCE & MAYO
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the East,
No. 44, HORNBY RD. (Macmillan Buildings), BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 1827.
Also at Cairo, Delhi, Calcutta, Simla, Madras, Lucknow, Rangoon.
HEAD OFFICE: 19, NEW OXFORD ST., LONDON.

JAPANESE PILSENER BEER
replaces
GERMAN PILSENER.
DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY.
The largest Brewery in Japan, monopolising Japan and the Eastern Markets.

ASAHI BRAND

The Best Brand in Japan.
Nothing to match it in quality.

Sub-Agents:
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BOMBAY.

The Celebrated Indian Confectioner
AMICHAND GOVINDJI
The Oldest and most Popular Confectionery Depot in India.
(Established over Half a Century Ago).
Opposite Jumma Masjid. Shaik Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 676.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following Certificate:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govindji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, *Chairman.*
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary.*

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.
THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALVAS of different description such as (*a*) Mahim Halva (or Viv). (*b*) Saffron Halva with almonds. (*c*) Gummy Halva. (*d*) Rose scented Halva. (*e*) Vanila Halva. (*f*) Muskati Halva. (*g*) Ice Cream Halva (*h*) Orange Halva.
All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous Public are requested to give us a trial.

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & CO.
CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS.
Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler and hydraulic tubes, lead brass and copper pipes, gun metal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks, English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.
Price on application—
229 & 231, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.

The HEALER that Saves Money.

ZAM-BUK possesses curative, soothing, and antiseptic powers of an unique order. There is real benefit in every touch of Zam-Buk because each individual one of its uniquely blended *herbal* ingredients has a definite medicinal value. There is no useless "make-weight" in the form of lard or other animal fats. Zam-Buk is the **super-ointment**, and saves its users money because it is quick and sure in action, prevents suffering, and repels skin-disease.

Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors, or the Zam-Buk Co., 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

KEEP A POT ALWAYS HANDY.

Your love for your children

naturally makes you anxious to obtain for them the best strengthmaker that money can buy.
This, SCOTT'S Emulsion can safely claim to be. The cod liver oil used in its preparation is the purest and most nourishing in the world; whilst the SCOTT process makes it so digestible that every drop is available for the nourishment of every part of the body.
A course of SCOTT'S Emulsion strengthens the lungs, aids the easy formation of the teeth, promotes growth and an increase in weight and lays the foundation of vigorous health and a sound constutition.

SCOTT'S Emulsion

NO EXTRA COST OF SPIRIT.

This stove lights with ordinary lamp oil and dispenses the expense of spirit. Burns only one oil, gives blue flame of intense heat.

VERY USEFUL IN FAMILIES, HOTELS, ETC.

Price for Roarer .. Rs. 10
" " Silent .. " 11
POSTAGE EXTRA.

Apply or Call to:
D. P. WAGLE,
GIRGAON STOVE DEPOT,
737, Maharaja Buildings, Girgaon, Bombay.

THERMO FOX

"WHAT IS THAT"?

It is an Electrical apparatus which boils water, milk, soup or any kind of liquid in a minute.

"Have you got Electric Current"? If so, why not buy ONE to save your time, trouble and money as it is the cheapest, and easiest way for boiling water, milk, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:
D. P. WANAVUIY & Co.,
7, Green Street, next Bombay Bank,
BOMBAY.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 1.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut S V C Jones, Dublins.
Second-Lieut W J K Kendall, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H E Keown, Irish Rifles.
Lieut J S Lake, Welsh Regiment.
Captain H V Leonard, East Lancs.
Lieut-Colonel M E Lindsay, Dragoons.
Lieut R C Lott, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Captain J Luke, Dublins.
Second-Lieut J S Macdonald, Londons.
Second-Lieut B G Mason, Artillery.
Captain G B Moseley, North Staffs.
Second-Lieut H Oughtred, East Yorks.
Lieut H V Parker, Artillery.
Lieut-Colonel S A Pearse, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut L H Pearson, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut H I Pike, East Surreys.
Captain R P Poole, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut H D Reynolds, York and Lancs.
Second-Lieut R V H Roseveare, Artillery.
Second-Lieut J C M Runtz, Sherwoods.
Captain F W Scougal, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieut A G Smith, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut T Smith, Royal Scots.
Captain E G Churchill, Grenadiers.
Lieut J W Staddon, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut A J Syers, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut H M Tollemache, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut C Trenchard, Somersets.
Major H E M Turner, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut J C McC Wilkin, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut J A Wilks, Artillery.
Second-Lieut E L Vans, Londons.
Lieut G G Wornum, Durhams.
Captain H E P Yorke, Medicals.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED AND MISSING NOW REPORTED WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut M A Ellissen Sherwoods.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW REPORTED NOT WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut H Bingle, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut M P Hvatt, Middlesex.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut C S B Cook, Somersets.
Second-Lieut H J Dundon, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut H G Taylor, Bedfords.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED AND MISSING, NOW REPORTED DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut C H Tucker, North Staffs.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW REPORTED WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Lieut R N Dilberoglue, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut G T Mansfield, West Kents.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut S L Hocken, Rifle Corps.
Captain D C Parsons, Irish Guards.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut R R Emmens, Trench Mortar Battery
Second-Lieut L T E Fuller, Londons.
Second-Lieut O C Godfrey, Flying Corps.
Lieut J M J Kenny, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut G H McAlister, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut E J Roberts, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut R G P Smith, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut J L Tibbetts, Flying Corps.
Lieut W G Warn, Sussex.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW REPORTED MISSING.

Second-Lieut J Y Dickson, Londons.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED AND PRISONER, NOW REPORTED DIED OF WOUNDS AS PRISONER.

Lieut J M McBain, Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW REPORTED DIED AS PRISONER.

Captain L E M Napier, Camerons.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED AND MISSING, NOW REPORTED WOUNDED AND PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut G W Nelson, Gordons.
Lieut J W Shannon, Inniskillings.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW REPORTED WOUNDED AND PRISONERS.

Captain J H Berry, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut J McA C Gracie, Scots Fusiliers.
Lieut G J W Holloway, Northumberlands.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW REPORTED PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut C W Blain, Flying Corps.
Lieut T P Bremner, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut R D Evans, Rifle Corps.
Captain A B O'Donnel, Warwicks.

PREVIOUSLY UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED PRISONER, NOW OFFICIALLY REPORTED PRISONER.

Lieut H Clements-Finnerty, Flying Corps.

OFFICIAL CORRECTIONS.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut R H Thompson, Rifle Brigade, should read Second-Lieut R H Hyde-Thomson, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut H L Kirk, Rifle Brigade, should read Second-Lieut H L A Kiek, Rifle Brigade.

The following casualty in nursing service also reported:—

DIED.

Staff Nurse Miss F E Brace, Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service Reserve.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

KILLED.

Captain O A Herd, Durham L I.
Captain J Hogg, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut R S Osmaston, Sussex.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut R G Stroud, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut N H Talbot, Oxford and Bucks L I.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut S E J C Lushington, General List New Armies.
Lieut N A Millard, Field Artillery.
Captain J B Robertson, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut J A Snowball, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C P Townend, Londons.

DIED.

Captain T Strain, Medicals.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut R Alexander, Northumberlands.
Colonel H F Askwith, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut T S Athron, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut H C Banting, Cambridgeshires.
Lieut G Barry, Coldstreams.
Captain T E B Beatty, Medicals.
Lieut F R Berresford, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W F Browne, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut A L Chalmers, Liverpools.
Major L A Common, Field Artillery.
Colonel W H Connolly, Field Artillery.
Lieut C G T Cooper, Engineers.
Captain G A Cove, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut B Crowley, Warwicks.
Captain H Davies, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain E N St. J. Dickenson, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut F E Drake, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J Farnsworth, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut J J Fenwick Royal Scots.
Brig.-General C Godby, Durham L I.
Captain L Godwin, Durham L I.
Second-Lieut H N Gordon, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut R Gough, Field Artilllery.
Lieut H Graham, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut D G Griffiths, Field Artillery.
Captain O B Haines, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut R A Halton Cheshires.
Second-Lieut R Harrison, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut G W E Heath, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J N C Hutchinson, Field Artilery.
Lieut F N A Lind, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut C H Lobban, Engineers.
Second-Lieut C Mayes, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut J Meikle, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut F Moore, Kings Royal Rifles.
Lieut L H K Neil, Londons.
Captain C C O'Connor, Chaplain.
Second-Lieut E D R Pinkerton, Londons.
Second-Lieut A E Painter, Engineers.
Captain E G H Robyns, West Surreys.
Lieut H A Richardson, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut D Ross, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C H Sell, Londons.
Second-Lieut A A Speak, Londons.
Second-Lieut C Stephenson, Northumberlands.
Lieut E F J Stourton-Langdale, Engineers.
Lieut H W Strong, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut G Thomas, Welsh Regiment.
Secon C-Lieut E H Teddy, Londons.
Second-Lieut R P Trustram, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C K Turner, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut R B Unwin, Engineers.
Second-Lieut G Verity, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W H Walker, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut J R Wallace, Durham L I.
Captain J S Wallace, Medicals.
Second-Lieut D Watson, Camerons.
Major R L White, West Kents.
Second-Lieut R C Wilkins, Londons.
Lieut K B Williamson, Garrison Artilllery.

PREVIOUS REPORTED MISSING BELIEVED KILLED NOW WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut W J Ward, Rifle Brigade.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut G Edwards, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut T West, Engineeers.
Second-Lieut E H Wingfield, Flying Corps.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION.

WOUNDED.

Lieut G L Walters, Irish Guards, should read Lieut G Y L Walters, Irish Guards.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

DIED.

Lieut-Commander A Clarence, Fulcher.
Surgeon H. William, Edmunds.
Engineer Lieut B Archibald Perry, Reserve.

MISSING.

Flight Sub-Lieut Arnold J, Charwick.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut S Eustace Dashwood, Marines.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING WHEN H. M. SHIP "ZAIDA" WAS SUNK NOW PRESUMED KILLED.

Engineer Sub-Lieut Frederick W. Stone,
Sub-Lieut Robert Thirlwell, Reserve.
Sub-Lieut Engineer Frederick Wistone, Reserve.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW REPORTED PRISONERS OF WAR IN TURKEY

Flight-Commander B George Dacre.

SIMLA, Oct. 11.

The following names of British Officers appear in the 219th casualty list of the Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

WOUNDED.

Captain F. McC. Dowie, R. E.
Captain L M Nash, Glosters.

PRIZE RUPEES 500
Free from any poisonous drug
Beware of imitations.

"YOUTH"
"RHEMANI PHARMACY'S"
REAL YAKUTI
Called "YOUTH" Contains
AMBER, MUSK, PEARLS

And high qualities of drugs. It is specially prepared for **ROYAL FAMILIES** and is **THE REAL LIFE-GIVING NECTAR.** "YOUTH" is **SECOND TO NONE** for all **NERVINE DISEASES** and **LOST MANHOOD.** It requires no recommendation as it has become too **FAVOURITE** and **WELL-KNOWN** to the Public

Price per Bottle:
1 oz. 7, 2 ozs. Rs. 13, 4 ozs. Rs. 25.
RHEMANI TONIC PILLS.
Specially for **Lost Manhood** only.
20 Pills Re. 1-4, 40 Pills Rs. 2.
RHEMANI SYRUP SARSA
Best Blood Purifier Re. 1 per bottle
PILES CURE
Bleeding or blind Rs. 5 per bottle
For Females only
Leucorrhea and Manorrhagia Cure Rs. 4 per bottle
Monthly Regularity. 40 Pills bottle Rs. 5)
All the above medicines are free from any poisonous drug. Any person, who proves that they do contain such drug, will get the above prize.
Piles ointment Rs. 2 per bottle.
V. P. P. Extra.

RHEMANI PHARMACY,
Aga Building, Parel Road (Bhindi Bazaar
BOMBAY No. 9.

PARISIAN DAIRY Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 663

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.
THE
ROYAL YAKUTI.
(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PAR HEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

P. WARUSAVITANE BROS.

JEWELLERS AND DEALERS IN PRECIOUS STONES.

A large selection of Ceylon hand-made laces always in stock

CEYLON DEPOT,
Opp. G. P. O., Fort Street,
BOMBAY.

Still Another Merited Triumph for
Kidney & Bladder
De Witt's Pills

When the agonising misery of years of Backache is banished, isn't that a triumph?

Just simply bowed down with that awful backache, sometimes a dull, dead ache, at other times a terrible sharp stab, just like the thrust of a knife. Only those who suffer with agonising backache can understand the meaning of these words.

"I am just an ordinary gas stoker by trade, and have been a great sufferer from kidney trouble, which showed itself by severe pains in the back. These never seemed to leave me day nor night for something over three years. The misery of it was awful. I tried all kinds of remedies without getting any or little relief; took all kinds of medicines, and did everything that a man could do who was anxious to get rid of pain.

"One day, when I had almost given up hope of ever being cured, I got a box of De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills, and I took them as directed. Within a very few hours it appeared that I was getting relief, but it seemed too good to be true, I could hardly believe it. However, I persevered with them, and after taking four boxes the pain that had been upon me so long entirely disappeared. While I was thankful to get temporary relief even for a short time, at this time—August 27th, 1912—I was doubtful as to whether I was really cured, but I felt sure that time only could prove whether my cure was permanent or not."

This is the story of how Mr. William Wright, of 11, Watlington Street, Reading, suffered, and how he was cured.

Here is the climax: On July 29th, 1914, nearly two years after Mr. Wright first thought he was cured, he said: "I am pleased to tell you that the cure that was effected nearly two years ago has proved to be absolutely permanent, and I have had no return of my old trouble. I am keeping quite well and shall always recommend De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills, as I am sure that they are a splendid remedy in all kinds of kidney troubles. I shall be very pleased to reply to anyone enquiring of me regarding the above facts I never lose an opportunity of recommending De Witt's Pills to people who I know would benefit by them."

MR. W. WRIGHT (from photo).

Most people look upon backache as something not worth troubling about until the pain gets really severe. Backache is always one thing—it is a signpost of danger. Backache means one thing and one thing only — kidney trouble. It may be in its early stages, or it may be advanced, but backache invariably means that the kidneys are affected.

It is remarkable how this kidney trouble seems to be increasing year by year. Thousands and thousands of people in the towns and villages of this country are in terrible danger of deadly kidney disease, if they only knew and realised it.

This insidious disease creeps on, gradually getting a firmer and firmer grip, until when it is too late the poor sufferer discovers he has Bright's Disease. Have you kidney trouble? Do you know how to recognise whether you are suffering from this or not?

Here are some of the symptoms of kidney disease: Aches and pains in various parts of the body, nasty taste in the mouth first thing in the morning, constipation, cloudy and bad-coloured urine, general feeling of weakness and irritability, puffiness under the eyes—these are all symptoms of kidney trouble.

And then people who suffer from backache, rheumatism, gout, sciatica, gravel, stone, or pains in the bladder, muscles, and joints are all suffering these pains through weak or diseased kidneys, for these are the sure and certain symptoms of kidney trouble.

All these things mean that the kidneys are weak and diseased. They need strengthening and making healthy.

The moment any symptoms of kidney trouble are detected a very simple and sure remedy should be tried without delay.

You should use one which millions of people are using throughout the world—one which English sufferers have faith in, and so have Scotch, Irish, and Welsh people. Not only these, the people of New Zealand, South, East, North, and West Africa, India, Australia, and China in their millions swear by it.

The people of Holland, the Belgian, the Frenchman, yes, and the Italian, too, all know that it is the only one certain remedy for kidney trouble. Canada's and America's millions use and recommend it daily, and the sale is growing enormously—the sure remedy they are all using is De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills.

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If they are so good, if these multitudes of people in every corner of the world are using them with such great success, do you not think it would be wise for you to give them a trial?

Don't waste a single hour. Go at once and get a box of De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills, which are made expressly for kidney and bladder troubles. They will cure every one of the above symptoms no matter how long or how badly you have suffered.

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Do not put off, because weak kidneys very often means Bright's Disease in the end, and then it will be too late. Be wise in time.

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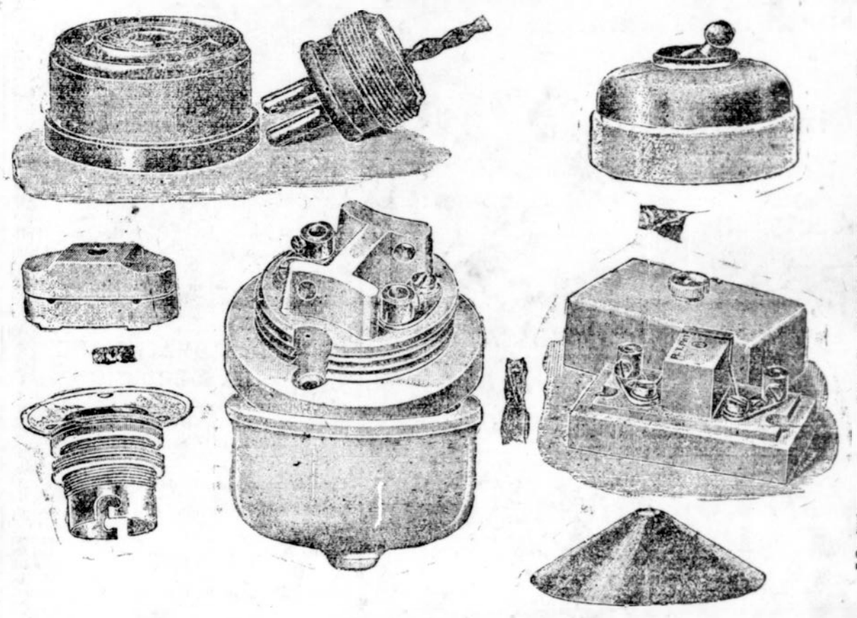

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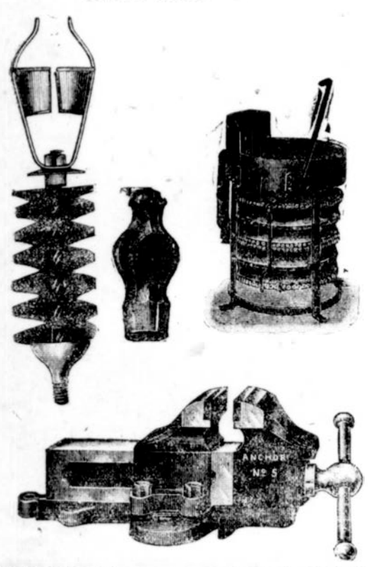

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POLAND'S SUFFERING.

TYRANNY UNDER GERMAN OCCUPATION.

The Cracow "Czas" of August 31 publishes a letter from Plotsk, dated August 8, and containing some interesting descriptions of conditions in Russian Poland under German occupation. It shows how German fiscal exactions and police regulations render travelling difficult in Russian Poland; how German-made misery drives the population into tramping; and how the hypocritical regard paid to Polish nationality in the cities, where so-called public opinion is formed and which are the "shop window" of the German administration, is coupled with quite a different policy in the provinces:

It is not an easy thing nowadays to travel in Russian Poland. First of all, the prices of railway tickets are three times what they used to be before the war; secondly, in order to travel by train one requires a whole collection of different permits (Scheine). This applies especially to Poland under German occupation. On my arrival at Lodz I decided to travel to Plotsk in a peasant cart. Instead of the usual eight hours in the train, the journey takes, it is true, twenty-eight hours, but on the road one is at least asked for no other document than one's passport. I by no means regret having travelled that way; it gave me an opportunity of seeing more than one could learn in a whole month at Warsaw about the conditions under German occupation.

The first thing which strikes one is the endless procession of tramps going in different directions. Walking tours have become remarkably popular with us. Young and old march along carrying on their backs small bundles and their boots (much too valuable to be used as footwear), and paying no regard to the length of the journey. At Radzieyoff, near Plotsk, I met a group of young boys on their way to Lublin (as the crow flies 150 miles). They assured me that to walk twenty-five miles a day is an easy task for them.

The greatest number of "refugees" come from Lodz and Warsaw. The reasons are obvious. The incredibly difficult spring through which these two towns have passed has driven into the contry all who had any near or even fore relations to go to. Flying from these cities, the tramps live on what the peasants give them. And here one can observe a curious fact; the nearer to a big city the more difficult it is for such paupers to beg a piece of bread. Not until beyond Lovitch (some twenty-eight miles from Lodz) is it less difficult to get bread.

Very striking is the difference between the German administration in the big cities and in the provinces:

If in Warsaw and Lodz the Polish language is given its due place, the opposite is true about the provinces. On my way from Lodz to Plotsk I did not meet with a single Polish inscription. The sign-posts regularly bore the inscriptions "Dorf X," (village), "Gut" (manor), or "Stadt Z. (town). Occasionally things assume quite a numerous aspect. About five miles from Plotsk I entered a village which on the sign-post was described as "Dorf Deutsche Eiche" (village German Oak). I knew that in these districts there had been many German settlers, most of them completely Polonised; nevertheless, it seemed incredible to me that those colonists should wish to emphasise publicly in that way the German character of their village. I asked the first peasant I met how long it was that the village had borne that proud name. "For about a year, sir!"

A similar thing can be marked in the small towns. Almost all of them are full of streets called by the names of German Army Commanders. In such a place as Gluvno (officially Stadt Gluvno), the chief street, in which the houses bow deep towards mother earth, bears the proud name of Hindenburgstrasse, and the first open space I came across is called Mackensenplatz. The orders of the local commanders and other officers seldom contain a Polish text alongside the German; they are mostly published in German only.

The exception to this rule are the different warning (Achtung! Verboten! &c.) in which the Polish language enjoys equal rights!

A CASE OF "DESERTION."

MAGISTRATE REFUSES TO HAND OVER WOUNDED MAN.

Limping into court with the aid of a stick, Henry, Brooks, a private in the Manchester Regiment, was charged on remand before Mr. Clarke Hall, at Old-street on Sept 18, with being a deserter from the Royal Welsh Fusiliers since September 1915.

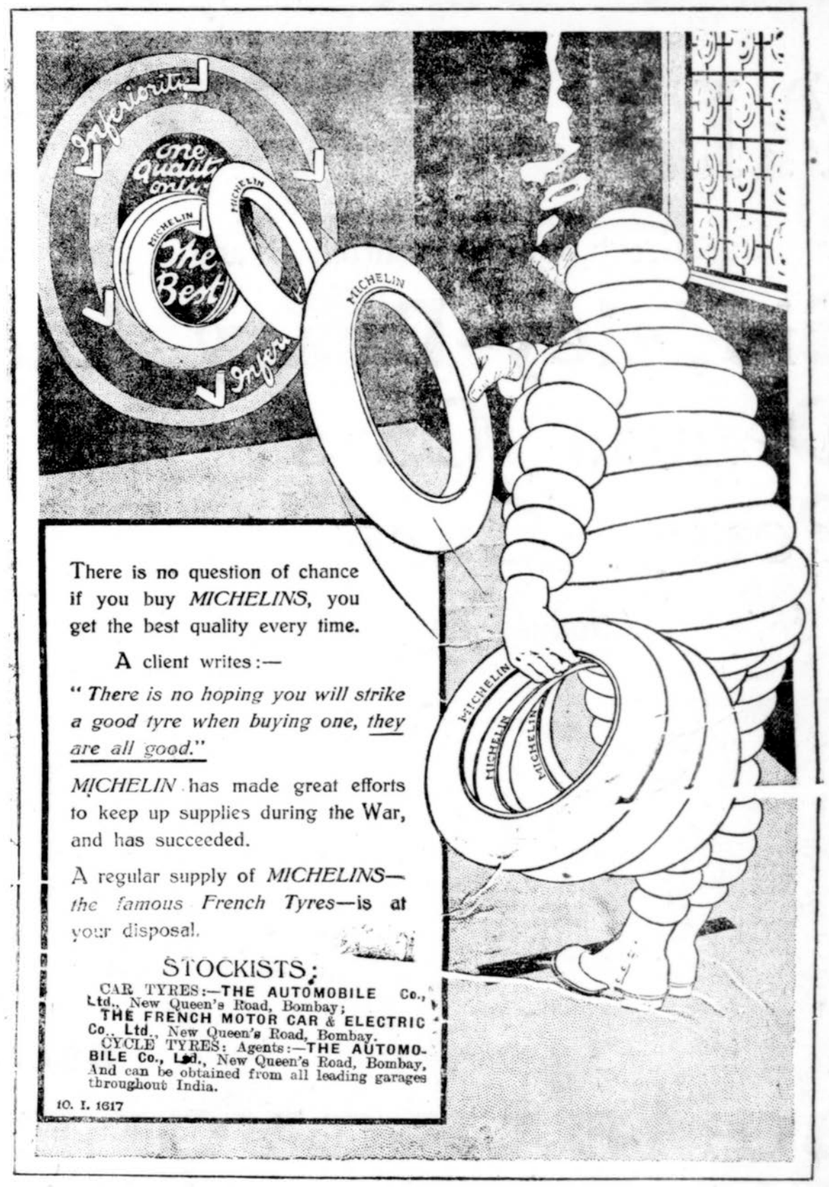
In his defence, he told the magistrate the previous day that his treatment in the Welsh Fusiliers was so unfair that he deserted in order to be able to go abroad and fight, and at once joined the Manchester Regiment, and was wounded at the front. On hearing this, the magistrate asked the corporal who had come with an escort to return to headquarters and report to the officer commanding that a man who had been fighting for his country and got wounded, could not be called a deserter, and that he should be allowed to remain with the Manchesters, the authorities withdrawing the charge.

The corporal now stepped forward and said that he had conveyed the magistrate's remark to the officer commanding.

Mr. Clarke Hall; I suppose the military authorities have adopted my suggestion and wish to withdraw the charge?

The Corporal: No, I am instructed to take the prisoner back to the London depot.

Mr. Clarke Hall: A man cannot be called a deserter who has been wounded while fighting for his country and who has been in the Army all the time. I shall adjourn the case *sine die* I cannot convict the man of being a deserter in such circumstances.



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Extract from the "Times of India." 8th April 1913.

STATUE OF MR. JUSTICE RANADE IN BOMBAY.

The above is a reproduction of a photograph of the statue of the late Mr. Justice Ranade, Bombay High Court Judge, eminent social reformer, and educationist, which has been placed on the north-eastern corner of the Cooperage and is to be unveiled on Wednesday by the Hon. Mr. C. H. A. Hill. Mr. Ranade died in 1900, and his friends and admirers have long been anxious that his memory should be perpetuated, but there have been numerous difficulties to be contended with.

The statue is seven feet in height, and is mounted on a six foot pedestal. It is the work of Mr. G. K. Mhatre, the well-known Bombay sculptor. Mr. Mhatre has been considerably handicapped by the fact that there was only one photograph of the late Mr. Ranade, who had a strong dislike for the camera, but those who knew him declare that the likeness is extraordinarily good. Mr. Ranade is shown standing in a characteristic attitude. He is wearing his judicial robes and is carrying in his right hand a legal scroll, and the reproduction is so faithful that even the defect, which Mr. Ranade had in the right eye, is clearly shown. Mr. Mhatre found the folds of the robes presented special difficulties, and he had to place a cushion in marble at the back as a support.

he arrangements for the raising of subscriptions and the erection of the statue have been carried out by a committee which had the Chief Justice (Sir Lawrence Jenkins) as the president, and Mr. Narottam Morarji Gocouldas as Secretary.

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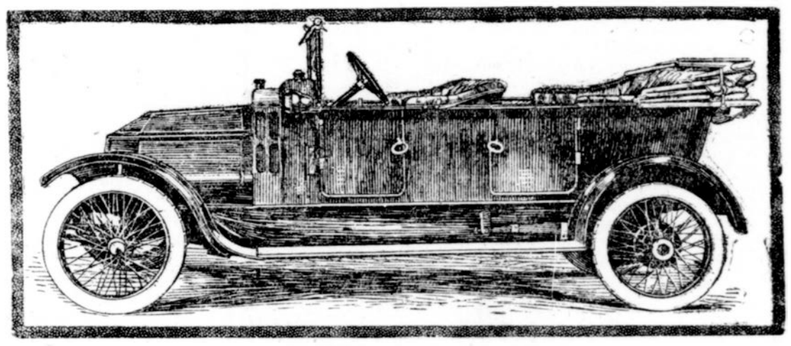

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